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The Antelope or Prong Horn.

BY J. H. BATTY.

On the most desolate prairie, in regions unfrequented by any game animals except the buffalo, these restless creatures wander. With eyes almost expressive of language, they are ever watchful of danger, and speed away, fleet as the wind, on the approach of the hunter. Tradition told of their marvelous speed, and mystery whispered of wonderful habits, but the plains hunters, trappers and Indian traders who fifteen years ago were the only ones who hunted the antelope, have had to give way to later enthusiasts, and plain realism has asserted itself.

An antelope lacks the beauty of outline and grace of motion of the deer, and in looks and habits is vastly different from the rest of American ruminants. Its peculiar upright horns, with eyes set directly under, strangely shaped head, long legs and singular swinging gait are striking features to the amateur hunter.

With their heavy, coarse, brown coat, so like in color the dry grass of the prairie, they are not always easily seen; when running, however, particularly in retreat, the white patches on their saddles make them very conspicuous, and usually first attract the hunter's attention. Although some traces of delusion still linger in the history of the antelope, the real has been separated from the fabulous sufficiently to dispel the idea that the creatures exist without water. It is a well-known fact that they go regularly morning and evening to some favorite pool to quench thirst. To take a run of fifteen miles is not unusual, and to see them drink in the alkaline pools, is not an uncommon occurrence.

They often follow buffalo trails for miles to water, but in hilly country have beaten trails of their own. A whole band is sometimes seen in single file approaching a pool, stopping cautiously, however, from time to time, before venturing on the low ground to drink.

Some oracle of truth and wisdom, "searching after the real," asserts that they exist only on the sage bush of the plains, whereas their chief food is the dry buffalo grass and short green grasses of the bottoms and mountains. I have never known them to browse, but it is more than probable they do nip the twigs when food is scarce in the winter. It is doubtful if any animals but the sage hare and sage hen exist on the artemisia.

The flesh of the prong-horn is rather dry, yet the young does are good eating in the fall, and when one has been hunting the buffalo and eaten its flesh for a space of sixty days, a chop or two from an antelope is counted even savory. The skins are of but little value, though are made somewhat available. I have often bought them dressed and tanned in camps of plains Indians at \$1 each. Many are sold for buckskin, and the amateur hunter often gets an antelope suit when intending to purchase a buckskin.

The antelopes have from one to three fawns each year, ungainly little creatures, whose large, staring eyes, long, thick legs and small bodies give them a marked individuality. The clumsy legs do them the best of service, however, for they are marvels of speed. Hidden among sage bushes and rocks by the mother does, which visit them at intervals, one never knows when he may walk on to them. They lie very close at times, and the hunter often "jumps" them within a few yards. They gallop away with long leaps when first started, and so rapid are their movements that they are soon lost to view.

Although antelope seem born to roam the plains, the excessive heat or intense cold sometimes drives them in bands to the Rocky Mountains and hilly country of the upper Missouri. I once stalked a band in the middle of a pine forest in Colorado. They were crossing from the South Park to the bold mountain ranges of the Sierra Madre.

They are found on the great northern plain far up into the

British provinces and south to Mexico. They range east of the Missouri into Dakota, and west over the Rocky Mountains onto the Pacific slope. I have killed them in the Province of Saskatchewan, Dakota, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas. They are most numerous in the desolate regions of the upper Missouri and Milk rivers, and in the beautiful natural parks and on the table lands of the Rocky Mountains.

Like all other American game animals, the antelope is fast decreasing in numbers, and in some localities will soon exist in tradition only. In 1873 there were but a few small bands to be seen in South Park, Colorado, and from the reports of Ute Indians and comrade hunters, I learned that they are fast disappearing from the Middle and North Parks. In a hostile Indian country many market gunners are afraid to venture, but where Indians are friendly and there is transportation, the antelope, like the buffalo, is hunted mercilessly.

avoid traversing high hills and mountains, and are used morning and evening to and from the water.

Our party was once camped on the South Platte River, near a mining town, where we were waiting for rations, to recruit our herd, and have them sharp shod for mountain travel. We had just returned from a sixty days' trip far into the Rocky Mountains, and having made a new camp almost daily, men, mules and ponies were completely worn out. A day's rest and generous rations gave us new life and freshness, and at evening we decided upon a hunt for the next day, and a party was made up by our camp-fire of cottonwood logs. Our ponies were caught and picketed before daylight the following morning, and a breakfast of mule-deer steaks was finished, and we were mounted and on our way to the mountains when the day opened.

As soon as it was fairly light and timber was reached, we scattered, and the writer forded the river to still hunt for deer on the opposite side. We soon lost sight of each other, and although we hunted the valley of the South Platte for about five miles, but one deer was seen, and that escaped. Several of us met at a pass in the mountains, and we tacked up the steep side above timber line, until the table lands were reached. There we again separated to still hunt the antelope.

After riding a long distance, my pony was picketed among the rocks from the sight of game, and I started out in search. Several antelope were sighted, but in the wild manner in which they were scouring the country they had suddenly been frightened, and perhaps shot at by some of my friends. Late in the afternoon a large band was sighted, and as I was about to stalk them they became alarmed and loped away with their usual speed. Shortly after, my pony was seen grazing near by, which at once explained the flight of the prong-horns, for becoming uneasy at my long absence he had pulled his picket pin. He was soon repicketed and hobbled and a new pursuit taken. Just before sunset a small band was observed on a ledge of rocks. A clear view of surroundings could be had, but they took their own time to make movement. Finally the leader started off, and the band filed into a bottom, where I soon succeeded in stalking and killing a large buck, the leader of the band. A solitary doe was afterwards brought to grief, and by the time both animals were dressed and pony packed, the sun had disappeared behind the mountain, and when my pony had been led down a canyon to the mouth of the pass, it was nearly dark. When reaching camp willing hands unpacked and turned the pony into the herd. A good supper and cheery camp-fire gave comfort, if not inspiration, and jolly details of the day's adventures brought to light the fact that two more of the prong-horns had been killed.

There is a fascination in hunting these wild creatures, not easily described. They are like all things in life—most desirable because most difficult to be secured. To cover ten or fifteen miles in pursuit of them is not unusual, and much more skill is used and caution necessary than is generally supposed. Most tempting articles are written here and there of gentlemen tourists hunting on the plains, and so leisurely is everything represented that one might conclude he had only to walk out of his tent on the prairie and mow (so to speak) the antelope down.

Parkville, N. Y.

WHAT IS FASHIONABLE?—Somerset, O.—Editor *Chicago Field*:—Seth Green has said that the "American people have a foolish habit of following the fashions." Chilled shot is now the fashion and sportsmen are paying higher prices for the hard than the soft shot, when they can kill one-fourth more game with the old reliable soft shot.

Dittmar powder is now fashionable, although no two charges of it will produce the same effects in a shot gun, and it is so slow



THE HUTCHINS' GOOSE—(*Anser Hutchinsii*).—(SEE PAGE 391.)

The most successful way of hunting the antelope is to conceal one's self on the leeward side of a trail near a favorite watering place. Patience is often severely tested, however, and the hunter often leaves his hiding place in despair. Many times aggravation is added to exhausted patience by the hunter perceiving a band of retreating antelopes, and realizing that his appearance on high ground just frightened any game that a moment before would have given the best of shots. This is the Indian's favorite mode of hunting *tattoca* (antelope). A party of young bucks usually start out in the afternoon, and scatter to points where they can obtain shots at the favorite crossings and watering places. An Indian's patience when watching for game is untiring. He will fairly hug the ground when stalking an antelope, and is usually successful in getting a shot where there is but scant cover.

Antelope are common in the bad lands of Montana and Dakota. They make "short cuts" through gulches and ravines to

that we might just as well use a flint-lock to shoot flying birds with.

It is fashionable to praise the "Great Dr. Carver," because he uses a Winchester rifle which will shoot a mile, to break glass balls tossed up in the air at twice the length of a broom handle. There are three parties who are benefited by Dr. Carver's shooting: First, the Great Doctor himself, who "totes in" the gate money. Second, the glass ball makers, and third, the rifle and cartridge makers. But what possible benefit is it to the average sportsman?

Dr. Carver is simply a skillful sleight-of-hand performer, who plays at his own game, and who refuses to play at any other game except his own.

Why doesn't the Doctor shoot a match at balls as other men shoot—18 yards rise, 3 traps, etc.? Why doesn't he shoot some expert a match at pigeons 31, 26 or 31 yards rise? Why doesn't he make a shorter string at 100 feet, than the crack shots at Conlin's, or make more bulls-eyes at 1,000 yards than the Creedmoor teams? Why didn't he accept Duffy's challenge to kill 40 out of 50 pigeons under the rules? Surely a man who has slain uncounted myriads of buffaloes need not hesitate to kill a few small pigeons, even if it is "not in his line."

It is fashionable for modern American sportsmen to buy and carry heavy 10-gauge guns for field shooting, when a light 16 or 20 bore would bring as much game to bag with far more ease and comfort to the shooter.

It is fashionable to have rebounding locks, and slanting plungers, when they are the cause of nine-tenths of all the miss-fires which occur in breech-loaders.

It is fashionable for ye Ohio granger to order a sportsman off his lands for fear that the "quail will be exterminated," when the fact is that there never were as many quails in the state within the memory of man.

The writer learned to shoot when "Frank Forester" was still in the flesh, and modern fashions look very queer to a plain, old-fashioned

and never recovered. He ran down the homestretch, and the judges declared him distanced. Sleepy George won as he pleased. In the second heat Sleepy George was never headed, although Lucy pressed him under the wire. Sleepy George won the third heat easily.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Pacing—Purse \$1,000 for pacers; \$500 to first, \$250 to the second, \$150 to the third, and \$100 to the fourth horse.
W. H. Crawford's (Warren, Pa.) gr g Sleepy George.....1 1 1
J. McCallin's (Pittsburgh, Pa.) gr m Lucy.....2 2 2
Sam Wilson's (Rushville, Ind.) b m Bay Sallie.....3 3 3
A. M. Wilson's (Youngstown, Ohio) gr g Sweetser.....dis
Time, 2:24½, 2:18, 2:21½.

Excitement ran high over the 2:24 race. The eleven which started formed one of the grandest fields ever seen on a track. The trotting was of the liveliest description. In the language of the drivers, "it was a race for blood." The chestnut mare Trampoline was the first choice in the pools, and the bay gelding Edwin Forrest second choice. The scoring was protracted. Finally the word was given to a fair start, with Woodford Mambrino and Nil Desperandum behind. The sorrel gelding Edward obtained the lead on the turn and kept it to the wire. Down the homestretch Dan Mace made a magnificent rush with Darby, and finished a close second. Trampoline passed under the wire fourth, having apparently been held in reserve. The scoring put Edwin Forrest and Woodford Mambrino out of temper, and they did not perform up to expectation. The half-mile was trotted in 1:09 and the mile in 2:20. For the second heat Darby was the favorite, the others being sold in the field. After seven scores and several of the drivers had been fired the word was given to a straggling start. Darby was crowded out of his place, and dropping behind, remained there to the end. Dick Moore led at the first quarter, with Trampoline second. Edwin Forrest trotted fast on the back-stretch and went to the front. Woodford Mambrino and Trampoline had a neck and neck struggle for second position to the three-quarter pole. Down the homestretch Edwin Forrest kept his lead and won the heat in 2:19½. Edward was second, Trampoline third, and Darby last in a jog. Edwin Forrest was the favorite against the field for the third heat. After five scores the word was given, when Edwin Forrest took the lead and kept it to the finish. Darby was last at the quarter but he improved his position down the homestretch to seventh. Trampoline and Nil Desperandum had a sharp brush for second place, the former securing it by a neck. Edward was fourth and Modoc fifth. Dick Wright was distanced for running. Woodford Mambrino was very speedy, but he lacked strength. The time was 2:20½. It was almost dark when the horses were called for the fourth heat, and after four scores the race was postponed until the next day.

THIRD DAY—JULY 25.

The weather the third day was clear and warm and favorable for fast time. The attendance was large. The fourth heat of the 2:21 class was called at two o'clock. Edwin Forrest was the favorite against the field. The word was given at the second score. Edwin Forrest took the lead on the turn and was never headed, winning handily by three lengths. He went to the quarter pole in 34½ seconds, to the half in 1:08½, to the three-quarters in 1:43½, and the mile in 2:18½. Trampoline was second and Woodford Mambrino an excellent third in the heat. Good judges are of the opinion that Edwin Forrest can trot in 2:16 or better.

SUMMARY.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 24 and 25, 1878.—Purse \$1,500, for horses that never beat 2:24; \$500 to first, \$250 to second, \$270 to third and \$180 to fourth horse.

J. H. Haddock's b g Edwin Forrest.....10 1 1 1
Pierce & Co.'s a g Edward.....1 2 4 4
J. J. Bowen's ch m Trampoline.....6 3 2 2
Dan Mace's b g Darby.....2 11 7 5
M. F. Winter's ch g Modoc.....3 7 5 8
R. C. Pate's b m Woodford Mambrino.....9 5 8 3
J. E. Turner's b m Nil Desperandum.....11 8 3 10
James Golden's ch g Dick Moore.....4 4 9 6
William Mack's b m Carrie.....5 9 10 7
M. H. Neil's b g Lewinski.....8 10 6 9
H. Becker's b g Dick Wright.....7 6 dis.
Time—2:20, 2:19½, 2:20½, 2:18½.

All started in the 2:30 class and the bay stallion Scott's Thomas was the favorite against the field. The word was given on the eighth score. At the quarter pole the bay gelding Bay Dick was in front, but at the half mile Scott's Thomas, Bay Dick, Indianapolis and Col. Daws were head and head. But little change occurred in the positions at the three-quarter pole. The struggle down the homestretch was sharp between Scott's Thomas and Indianapolis, the former winning the heat by a head in 2:23½. The bay gelding C. W. Wooley was a close third. In the second heat the brown stallion Indianapolis went to the front on the turn and kept it to the finish. Scott's Thomas lapped him at the half-mile pole, and the struggle lasted to the wire. Indianapolis winning by a nose in the midst of much excitement. Time, 2:21. Scott's Thomas was still the favorite for the third heat. Indianapolis led until near the wire. Scott's Thomas was quite unsteady down the homestretch. C. W. Wooley came with a rush and beat Indianapolis, who had left his feet, over the score by half a length. Colonel Daws was third and Scott's Thomas fourth. Time 2:25½. Indianapolis cast a shoe, the want of which was the cause of his breaking. In the fourth heat Indianapolis went to the front on the turn and was never headed. Down the homestretch there was a whipping race between him and Scott's Thomas, the son of Tattler winning by a nose. C. W. Wooley was third. Time 2:21. For the fifth heat Indianapolis was an immense favorite. He took the lead at the three-quarters, when he was collared by Scott's Thomas. The latter out-trotted him to the wire and won; C. W. Wooley third. Time, 2:21½. For the sixth heat Scott's Thomas was the favorite. Indianapolis led until he entered the homestretch, when Thomas beat him to the wire in 2:24½, winning the race.

SUMMARY.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 25, 1878.—Purse \$1,000, for horses that never beat 2:30; \$500 to first, \$250 to second, \$150 to third, \$100 to fourth horse.

T. O. Conner's b s Scott's Thomas.....1 2 4 2 1 1
W. H. Wilson's b s Indianapolis.....2 1 2 2 2 2
C. M. Legg's b g C. W. Wooley.....3 1 3 3 3 3
Geo. Higbee's r g Col. Daws.....4 3 6 6 3 6
L. B. Harris's b g Bay Dick.....4 5 6 4 4 4
Alex. Gillespie's b g Up and Up.....5 5 5 5 5 5
G. E. Whitely's ch m Gun Ball.....7 7 dr
Time—2:23½, 2:21, 2:25½, 2:21, 2:21½, 2:24½.

In the "open to all" contest Proteine was a strong favorite, Great Eastern the second choice. Just before the start Great Eastern sold as favorite. The word was given at the third score. Hopeful went to the front on the first turn, followed by Great Eastern. At the quarter pole Cozette was third, Nettie fourth and Proteine last. Along the back-stretch Proteine began to close the gap. Cozette broke just before reaching the half and dropped to the rear. Around the upper turn Proteine drew in front of Great Eastern and worked her nose to Hopeful's wheel, then to his saddle, and shouts were heard that she would win; but Mace kept the gray moving and won the heat by a neck. Great Eastern third. Time, quarter, 34½ seconds; half, 1:08; three-quarters, 1:43; mile, 2:17½. For the second heat Proteine sold for \$85 and the field for \$50. Owing to the unsteadiness of Hopeful and Proteine, the start was delayed. The word was given on the twelfth score with Nettie behind. Hopeful rounded the turn on the lead, Proteine leaving her feet, but quickly catching. At the quarter Hopeful still showed the way, Proteine second and Great Eastern third. At the half Hopeful led by two lengths and Proteine began to close upon him. She left her feet in going to the three-quarters, but only for an instant. She squared away again and the crowd loudly cheered. Down the homestretch she made a skip and Great Eastern went into the air. Dan Mace drove Hopeful with rare skill and Proteine found it impossible to overtake him. She lapped him out and the crowd shouted itself hoarse. Great Eastern was third, Cozette fourth and Nettie last. Time, quarter, 34 seconds; half, 1:06½; three-quarters, 1:40½; mile, 2:15½. Dan Mace received an ovation when he returned to weigh. For the third heat Hopeful brought \$100, and the field \$60. Six scores were had when the word was given. Proteine left her feet at the wire, and Great Eastern passed into second position. Hopeful led by three lengths at the quarter-pole. At the half he was four lengths in front of Great Eastern. Proteine third, Nettie last. On the upper turn Proteine moved up to second position and Hopeful led her three lengths, trotting with great steadiness. Mace drove down the homestretch for time and passed under the wire four lengths ahead of Proteine, who was four lengths in front of Nettie, Great Eastern fourth and Cozette fifth. Time, quarter, 3½ seconds; half, 1:07; three-quarters, 1:41; mile, 2:15½. The cheering was tremendous, and Mace, on returning to the stand, lifted his cap to the crowd. Proteine trotted a wonderful race for a seven-year-old. She was beaten because Hopeful proved a much better horse than any one thought him to be.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Trotting.—Purse \$2,000, open to all; mile heats, three in five, in harness; \$1,000 to first, \$500 to second, \$400 to third, \$300 to fourth.

A. W. Richmond's gr g Hopeful.....1 1 1
Oliver & Briggs's br m Proteine.....2 2 2
C. S. Green's b g Great Eastern.....3 3 3
J. E. Turner's b m Nettie.....4 5 3
J. M. French's b m Cozette.....5 4 5

TIME.
First heat.....34½ 1:08 2:17½
Second heat.....34 1:08½ 2:15½
Third heat.....33½ 1:07 2:13½

Proteine was timed the second quarter of the second mile in 31½ seconds.

FOURTH DAY—JULY 27.

About four thousand persons attended on the closing day of the meeting, July 27. The weather was clear, and the water was removed from the track with sponges, when it rapidly dried up. The first heat of the 2:26 race was won by a neck by the gray gelding Steve Maxwell from Nella, Bone Setter third and Schuyler last. In the second heat Steve Maxwell was the favorite against the field. Nella led at the quarter pole and at the half, with Goldfinder second and Maxwell third. Goldfinder went to the front on the upper turn, but could not stay. Nella won the heat, with Bone Setter second, Wolford Z. third and Maxwell fourth. For the third heat Maxwell was still the favorite against the field. Nella and Wolford Z. lapped each other from the first quarter to the third quarter, while Bone Setter and Goldfinder moved like a double team the homestretch, but broke and finished third, to get to the front down the homestretch, but broke and finished third, Wolford Z. winning the heat from Bone Setter, Nella falling back to fourth position. For the fourth heat Maxwell was still the favorite as before. Wolford Z. and Bone Setter were lapped from the first turn to the three-quarter pole. Schuyler barely saved his distance. The fifth heat was won by Maxwell, Bone Setter and Lady Voorhees making a close finish with him. Bone Setter was distanced for foul driving.

SUMMARY.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 27.—Purse \$1,500, for horses that never beat 2:26; mile heats, three in five, in harness; \$750 to first, \$375 to second, \$225 to third, \$150 to fourth.
John Murphy's gr g Steve Maxwell.....1 4 3 1 1
John Splan's b g Wolford Z.....3 3 1 2 8
D. W. Brennen & Co.'s b m Nella.....2 1 4 6 4
W. V. Norris's m Lady Voorhees.....6 5 7 5 2
W. C. & J. Wood's r m Nancy Hackett.....7 7 5 7 3
G. W. Voorhees's b m Monarch Rule.....8 6 8 3 6
S. F. Twitche'll's a Goldfinder.....5 8 6 8 5
D. W. Edwards's b Schuyler.....9 9 9 9 8
Daniel B. Hibbard's b Bone Setter.....4 2 2 4 *

Time, 2:24½, 2:26, 2:23, 2:24½, 2:25½.

*Distanced for foul driving.

There was a good deal of betting on the 2:20 race. In the pools sold in town and on the track, Albemarle was the favorite and Midnight the second choice. The scoring was very tedious. Albemarle was unsteady and Van Ness could not hold him. His toe weights were changed several times. On the fourteenth score the word was given with Midnight behind, and Albemarle on a break, Adelaide to the front, followed by Kansas Chief. At the quarter Kansas Chief lapped Adelaide, King Philip a good third, and Prospero fourth. Albemarle ran nearly the entire length of the backstretch. Adelaide having left her feet, Kansas Chief showed the way at the half, lapped by Philip, Prospero third. At the third quarter Philip was in front, Kansas Chief second, and Prospero third. Down the homestretch Prospero out-trotted the other two and beat Kansas Chief under the wire by half a length. Albemarle came in seventh and was distanced for running. Time—Quarter, 36½; half, 1:09; three-quarters, 1:46; mile, 2:22. For the second heat the pools were: Midnight, \$50; field, \$70. The word was given at the first score with Midnight behind. Prospero was first at the quarter, King Philip second, May Queen third. In going to the half Prospero made a bad break and May Queen led at the half, Philip second. Prospero broke again just after passing the half-mile and dropped to the rear. At the third quarter May Queen was lapped by Philip, and he by John H. Midnight now began to move up. He was given his head and rapidly and easily overhauled the others in the brush to the wire. May Queen second, John H. third. Time—Quarter, 35½; half, 1:10; three-quarters, 1:46; mile, 2:22. For the third heat the pools were: Midnight, \$50; field, \$25. Midnight took the lead on the turn and kept it throughout. May Queen trotted second to him from the first quarter to near the wire, when she was beaten by Adelaide, Kansas Chief fourth. Prospero and King Philip were landed just inside the distance flag, neither being urged after Mace and Gilbert saw they could not win. Time—Quarter, 36½; half, 1:11; three-quarters, 1:48; mile, 2:23½.

Just after the word was given for the fourth heat, Midnight started to run away. He could not be settled until he had passed the quarter-pole, and then he was driven to simply save his distance. May Queen led at the half, but at the third quarter Adelaide was in front, which advantage she maintained down the homestretch. She won easily, May Queen second. Time—Quarter, 35½; half, 1:10½; three-quarters, 1:47; mile, 2:23½. Kansas Chief was lame and did not start in this heat. Before the fifth heat the pools were: Field, \$50; Midnight \$25. Turner got up behind Midnight. He was sent away last on the fourth score. Prospero led until the half, when he broke, and Adelaide moved up to first position, followed by Midnight. At the third quarter John H. was third. The brush down the homestretch told on midnight. He tired, and Adelaide won, with John H. second. Time—Quarter, 35½; half, 1:12½; three-quarters, 1:47; mile, 2:24. The sixth heat Adelaide won easily, being jogged under the wire to save distancing Midnight, who tired badly. Prospero pushed second.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse of \$2,000, for horses that never beat 2:20; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; \$1,000 to first, \$500 to second, \$300 to third, and \$200 to fourth.
John Splan's b m Adelaide.....4 4 2 1 1 1
W. P. Gilson's b g Midnight.....7 1 1 6 3 3
W. M. Parks's b g Prospero.....1 7 5 4 2
C. S. Green's b m May Queen.....5 2 3 2 7 0
Jerry C. Barden's b g John H.....3 5 8 3 5 0
J. P. Gilbert's b a King Philip.....8 3 6 7 6 0
John Murphy's ch g Richard.....2 6 4 dr
Z. E. Simmons's b g Kansas Chief.....dis
F. Van Ness's gr g Albemarle.....dis
Time, 2:22, 2:22, 2:23½, 2:23½, 2:24, 2:31.

At six o'clock, Rarus, driven by John Splan, came on the track and was started for the speed purse. There was no wind, and the track had become fast. A running horse to sulky was started with him, but he was unable to live to the pace. The quarter was trotted in 38½ seconds, the half in 1:06½, the three-quarters in 1:40½, and the mile in 2:14½. The crowd cheered Rarus lustily when he returned to the stand. The track was scraped for the second trial. It was seven o'clock when Rarus received the word. A horse under saddle started with him, but gave out before reaching the third quarter. The marshal of the track then galloped up the stretch and came home with him. The quarter was done in 38½ seconds, the half in 1:07½, the three-quarters in 1:41½, and the mile in 2:15. The shades of night were coming on when the third trial was made. A horse ran with Rarus to the head of the first turn and then went back and waited to come down the homestretch with him. Rarus went to the quarter-pole in 38 seconds, to the half in 1:07 and exclamations were heard that he would fail. He was at the third quarter in 1:40½, and the hopes of his friends revived. He came like a shadow down the homestretch and passed under the wire in 2:14. It was a great performance, and Splan was the hero of the moment. President Edwards called him to the judges stand and presented him, as coming from a lady, a handsome basket of flowers for driving Rarus the three fastest heats in the world. The meeting was a great success.

Answers to Correspondents.

KENNEL.

W. W. A.—What is the cause of kennel lameness and is it advisable to give remedies for it? Ans.—Kennel lameness is of rheumatic character, is generally the result of cold or exposure, may also be caused by damp kennels. It usually attacks the muscles of the chest and shoulders, but sometimes appears in the hind parts or may even produce a dragging of the hind limbs similar in appearance to paralysis. If not severe a favorable change of weather may effect a cure, but the dog once attacked is more liable to subsequent afflictions. The best treatment is a warm bath after which the dog must be rubbed thoroughly dry and a stimulating lotion applied to the affected parts. A good lotion is composed of spirits of turpentine, aqua ammonia and laudanum equal parts, well rubbed in twice a day. In severe cases internal remedies are often also needed, this however, must be determined by the symptoms of the particular case.

A. O., Hebronville.—Two of my dogs have diarrhoea, how can I stop it? Ans.—Stonehenge advises the following in such cases: Prepared chalk, 3 drachms, aromatic confection 1 drachm, laudanum 6 drachms, powdered gum arabic 2 drachms, water 7 ounces. The dose is two tablespoonfuls every time the bowels are relaxed. This is the dose for an adult dog. Pups should be treated proportionately.

P. L. H., Blinghamton.—Can you give me a good general alternative for a dog two years old? Ans.—Iodide of potassium 3 grains, liquid extract of sarsaparilla 1 drachm. This is the quantity for one dose, two of which should be given during the day, and repeated on the third day.

The Horse.

The Cleveland (O.) Meeting.

FIRST DAY—JULY 23.

The Summer meeting of the Cleveland Club opened on July 23, inaugurating the Grand Central Trotting Circuit. The weather was cool and pleasant, and as good horses were engaged, a large attendance was anticipated. About two thousand people were present, fully one-fourth the number being ladies. There were two events on the programme, the first a purse of \$1,000 for horses that never beat 2:34, and the second a purse of \$2,000 for horses that never trotted better than 2:22, each race being mile heats, three in five, in harness.

For this event nine entries responded to the call of the judges, these being chestnut gelding John H. Starin, bay mare Volunteer Maid, gray mare Tola, bay gelding Wild Air, gray gelding Gray Salem, bay gelding Up and Up, bay gelding John McDougall, black mare Dame Trot, and bay gelding Alfred. Before the start Wild Air was the favorite. The scoring was tedious in the first heat, but once getting to work Lane Trot took the lead and won the heat without being headed, though Alfred forced her to lower her record to 2:22½. Wild Air was third, Gray Salem fourth, Volunteer Maid fifth, John McDougall sixth, Tola seventh, John H. Starin eighth, and Up and Up ninth. Dame Trot then became a great favorite in the pools, and before the second heat was over those that laid their money on her were confident they could not lose. She won the second heat readily, getting clear of the field at the start, and keeping her position to the wire. Alfred was again second, Gray Salem third, Tola fourth, Wild Air fifth, Up and Up sixth, Volunteer Maid seventh, John H. Starin eighth and John McDougall ninth. Time 2:25½. Dame Trot also won the third heat and race, without difficulty, in 2:27. John Splan got up behind Wild Air in the third heat, but he failed to improve his position to any satisfactory extent. Alfred took second money, Gray Salem third, and Wild Air fourth. Last night's backers of the latter were greatly disappointed.

SUMMARY.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 23, 1878.—Purse \$1,000, for horses that never beat 2:34; \$500 to first, \$250 to second, \$150 to third, \$100 to fourth.

C. S. Green's blk m Dame Trot.....1 1 1
Benj. Loder's b g Alfred.....2 2 2
John Croker's gr g Gray Salem.....4 3 3
Edward Pyle's b g Wild Air.....3 5 4
D. R. Hosmer's gr m Tola.....7 4 6
R. E. Dunham's b m Volunteer Maid.....5 7 9
A. Gillespie's b g Up and Up.....9 6 5
H. Hunt's b g John McDougall.....6 9 7
D. B. Goff's ch g John H. Starin.....8 8 8
Time—2:24½, 2:25½, 2:25.

The 2:22 purse of \$2,000 brought out six of the eight entries. These were gray gelding Silver Sides, gray mare Ethel, chestnut mare Lady Pritchard, bay gelding Lew Scott, bay gelding Dick Swiveller, and bay gelding Lysander Boy. Dick Swiveller was the favorite against the field. He won the first heat easily in 2:22½, Lysander Boy finishing 2d and showing a high rate of speed, Silver Sides was third, Lew Scott fourth, Ethel fifth and Lady Pritchard sixth. In the second heat Swiveller went off with the lead and never relinquished it, although the finish was close and exciting between him and Lysander Boy. The balance finished in the same positions as in the first heat. Time, 2:21. The gray mare Ethel was driven by Dan Mace, but she had speed without steadiness. In the third heat Dick Swiveller served the field as he had in the preceding heats, and won the race. Time, 2:21½. Lysander Boy took second money, Lew Scott third, and Silver Sides fourth.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse \$2,000 for horses that never beat 2:22. \$1,000 to first, \$500 to second, \$300 to third, and \$200 to fourth.
James Golden's b g Dick Swiveller.....1 1 1
A. J. Feek's b g Lysander Boy.....2 2 4
W. H. Crawford's b g Lew Scott.....4 4 2
John Hines's gr g Silver Sides.....3 3 3
R. J. Wilson's gr m Ethel.....5 5 6
John Murphy's ch m Lady Pritchard.....6 6 5
Time, 2:24½, 2:21, 2:21½.

SECOND DAY—JULY 24.

Excellent weather attended the second day of the meeting. There were three events on the card. The "twenty-eighth" purse. The seven entries started for this event, these being bay stallion Hambletonian Mambrino, bay mare Lady Mills, bay mare Lucille, bay mare Mountain Quail, bay mare Croxie, brown gelding Great Western and bay mare Jessie Hayes. Croxie was the favorite in the pools, and Lucille second choice. On the tenth score of the first heat a false start was made, and all but Great Western and Hambletonian Mambrino trotted to the three-quarter pole before being stopped. The horses were immediately called to the stand and sent away on the thirteenth score. Great Western was unsteady, and choked and fell at the half-mile pole. Croxie and Lucille trotted as one horse to the half-mile, when the former broke and the latter went to the front and won the heat on a jog in 2:22. Lady Mills was unsteady and finished third. In the second heat Lucille was the favorite against the field. She broke on the first turn, but settled and took the lead at the half-mile and kept it to the wire in 2:25½. Mountain Quail was second, Croxie making a dead heat with Hambletonian Mambrino for third place. In the third heat Lucille won handily in 2:25, Mountain Quail finishing second, Lucille the winner, is by the thoroughbred horse Exchequer.

SUMMARY.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 24.—Purse \$1,200, for horses that never beat 2:28; \$500 to first, \$300 to second, \$180 to third, \$120 to fourth.
R. C. Pate's b m Lucille.....1 1 1
Taylor & Palmer's b m Mountain Quail.....4 2 2
Davis & Edwards's b m Croxie.....2 0 4
J. P. Gilbert's b m Lady Mills.....3 5 3
R. P. Stetson's b m Hambletonian Mambrino.....5 0 5
J. J. Kenyon's b m Jessie Hayes.....6 6 6
T. J. Coe's br g Great Western.....dis
Time, 3:22, 2:25½, 2:25.

The pacing race, purse of \$1,000, was next on the programme. There were four starters—gray gelding Sweetser, gray mare Lucy, bay mare Bay Sallie, and brown gelding Sleepy George. The latter was the favorite last night, but this morning Sweetser was the choice against the field. They were sent away on the fourth trial. Sweetser broke badly

G. H. B.—I have a spaniel puppy, three months old, that is afflicted with red mange; has had it a month or more. His dam also had it when he was whelped. The hair on the hips and thighs has turned a bright red. What will cure it? Ans.—Inherited mange is very difficult to treat, and sometimes incurable with the best of treatment. Give the pup drop doses of Fowler's solution of arsenic three times a day for a month, unless you see that it throws him off his food, in which case stop the arsenic for a few days. Wash him with sulphur soap, making a thick lather, and allow this to remain on till the next day. Continue this as long as any redness of the hair is noticed. The arsenic must be continued after the redness disappears to thoroughly cleanse the system and prevent a return of the disease.

ONE OF THE BOYS, Peru.—My pointer dog was sick last summer, and at the same time had external cancer of the ear. I notice that this is coming back. What can I do for it? Ans.—If confined to the external flap it can be readily cured by simply covering it with a bit of common sticking plaster so that the dog can not shake off the scabs when shaking his head. Internal cancer is generally present, and if noticed in your case, syringe the ear gently three times a day with tepid water and castile soap, after which pour in a small quantity of carbolic solution, one part carbolic acid to twenty of water.

M. P. H., Detroit.—I have an Irish bitch which I prize greatly. She seems sick part of the time, and has a skin disease which I do not understand. There are small sores on various parts of her body, but she does not lose the hair, as is the case in mange. Can you tell me what this trouble is, and its remedy? Ans.—If not sick or affected in any other way than with sores you mention, the trouble is probably caused by over-heating of the blood from too stimulating food. Try change of diet, with plenty of vegetables, and wash the dog once a day for two or three days with sulphur soap.

W. C. W., Blair.—I have a very fine pointer dog that nearly a year since got poisoned while hunting; I think by poison ivy. This does not seem to have taken deep hold upon him, but continually sloughs off. Can you tell me what to do for him? Ans.—Bathing with sugar of lead wash will usually cure ivy poisoning if it has not taken hold upon the constitution. When it has, constitutional remedies are needed.

TRAP SHOOTING.

ONE WHO LIKES A SQUARE DEAL, Council Bluffs, Iowa.—I. Club shoot for badge, members handicapped from 21 to 31 yards. In the shot A and B are at 31 yards. A shoots and kills his first bird, but fails to find it in time; the referee all the while he is timing sees the bird laying dead, and when the time is up says to A, "There lays your bird before your nose." Did he do right in not telling A? 2. Then again, B's eighth bird was challenged for shot-mark; referee picked it, could find no wound that he thought was a shot-mark, but from influence of others gave it to B as dead bird. How about such judgment? Ans.—1. Referee was right. 2. Referee was wrong.

O. B. S., Guthrie, Ill.—In shooting from a Mole trap at glass balls, the shooter calls "pull!" the ball comes in, is shot at, but missed with the charge but strikes the shooter's gun and is broken. How should it be scored? Ans.—Lost ball.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. H. P., Seneca, Ill.—In a foot race between several men for three prizes, A wins 1st, and B and C tie for 2d, and D comes in next. How does the money go? (2) How is the tie to be decided? (3) What is the best time for 100 yards? Ans.—(1) B and C divide equally the second and third prizes, unless (2) they run off the dead heat by themselves over the same course. (3) 9 1/4 seconds.

L. B., Springfield, Mass.—Can you give me the name of some reliable dealer in sportman's goods in New York? Ans.—Henry C. Squires, No. 1 Courtland St., New York. You can rely implicitly on what Mr. Squires recommends.

BUGLE BILL.—Send your name and address. We have lost it. There is a letter for you.

FISH.

JACKSON, Miss.—1. Where can I get some good lake trout fishing if I visit Albany, N. Y.? 2. Are there two kinds? I see them mentioned as *Salmo fontinalis* and *S. namaycush*, but am informed that they are the same. 3. Will the whitefish, *Coregonus*, take the hook? 4. Do black bass inhabit the same waters with lake trout? Ans.—1. Go to Cooperstown, Otsego county, or Skaneateles. 2. They are one fish, or rather the first is not known to have existed. *Crystivomer namaycush* is what the lake trout is now called, for the summer. 3. No, but it feeds on crustaceans, which, however, might be used or imitated; try it. 4. Yes.

R. A.—Will I find good shooting and fishing in Bermuda this winter, and if so what kind of game and fish? Ans.—No shooting of any kind, but fishing galore. There are many kinds. Some of them, as the grouper, are very savage. You will find gray-snapper, angel fish, red fish, bream, hog fish, and many others. Take flies and artificial baits. Natural bait can, of course, be obtained there.

Fish and Fishing.

BY FRED MATHER.

[For the CHICAGO FIELD.]

Schoolboy Days.

BY A TRUANT

Hear the music of the bell!
How its brassy clingle clangle
Keeps calling those who dangle,
With an echoing jingle, jangle,
To hasten on to school.
How Joe and I did wrangle,
As he saw me take mine angle,
And the kinky line entangle,
Down the path where dew drops spangle,
That leads down to the pool.

Hear the music of the reel!
How the humming, whirling, ticking,
From its silver sides keeps clicking,
Till your heart most ceases clicking,
And you mire up to the knee.
While you the steps are picking,
And vines from your feet are kicking,
You think what an awful licking
Dad is treasuring up for thee.

Silk-Worm Gut.

The "gut" which is so much used by anglers is sold under the above name, which comes much nearer to it than does the term cat-gut, as applied to the material of our violin strings.

Silk-worm gut is not an intestine, but the substance secreted by certain glands for the purpose of forming silk which is taken from the worm, stretched and dried.

Its strength and transparency is what has recommended it to the brethren of the angle for attaching hooks to the line, or for "leaders" or "casting lines" as they are called in England. To obtain the "gut" the worms are taken when full grown and just before they are ready to spin their cocoons and enter the chrysalis state, and thrown into vinegar, which not only kills them, but makes their bodies soft and tender and converts the fluid in the silk-glands into a pulpy mass. These silk-glands lie on each side of the body like the ovaries of some fishes and have ducts that end in something like the spinneret of the spider. After remaining in the vinegar for an hour or two, or until the softening is complete, which depends upon the strength of their bath, they are taken out and all the outer portion of the worm removed and the glands separated. The latter are taken by the ends with the thumb and finger of each hand and pulled to the proper length and fastened by twisting the ends around pins. The size of the gut is dependent upon the length to which it is stretched. Other silk-spinning worms have been tried and with good success, we believe. The large *Cecropia*-worm, the larva of the moth known as *Atticus cecropia*, whose cocoon is nearly as large as a hen's egg, is often found on apple trees, rose bushes, etc., is said to furnish good gut, as it has also yielded good silk. Another worm of the same genus, *A. promethus*, which feeds upon the spice-bush,

and saffras, has an equally good reputation according to Dr. T. Garlick, the well-known writer on fish culture. The Doctor says that gut to the length of three to four feet can be obtained from the latter worm, and "strong enough for salmon fishing." From the silk-worm we seldom get it over twelve to fourteen inches.

There is one part of Dr. Garlick's article which we do not understand. He says: "the cocoons should be collected in the fall, or it would be equally well to collect them early in the spring, before the foliage of the trees are out." Some years ago we tried to make the gut after the directions given above, which we found in an old newspaper, and had three worms to operate upon. The gut that we obtained was not smooth; perhaps we omitted some necessary thing.

But we should think that the worms, before spinning cocoons, and not the cocoons, or the chrysalis in them, was to be used, as according to our view the worm after spinning his cocoon would have exhausted all his material, and not having occasion for more, the glands would not secrete it. The Doctor mentions *A. luna*, and others, but we know so little of insects that we do not recognize them by name. The *Cecropia* moth is often misnamed a big butterfly, but a butterfly comes from a hairy caterpillar, and has its antennae (feelers) terminated by a knob, while the moth's are usually the largest (?) and are developed from a naked worm as the "tomato-worm," etc., and the antennae of the insect is like a pair of delicate feathers.

The insect will probably measure four and a half inches across the wings, which have great "eye spots" upon them, and the body is stout and hairy, of a reddish color, with a row of white spots. The prevailing tints are reds and rich browns. This is as good a description as we can give from memory, and hope it may help to call it to the remembrance of those who have seen it.

We saw three hundred cocoons in the shop of a taxidermist this spring, all gathered by one man who is now making a life-size picture of Washington on horseback of the moths, and we had no idea that they were so plenty anywhere, as we had never seen over a dozen of the moths in the last thirty years.

Scientific Bass Fishing.

Watson E. Beach, of Milaville, Pa., president of the Rock Glen, Tyler Hill, Cocheton Falls and Big Eddy Fat Men's Club, and Deacon Lorenzo Dow Tyler, of Damascus, Pa., are two of the most enthusiastic and thoroughly scientific bass fishermen along the Delaware river. They invariably fish together. President Beach weighs 300 pounds. Deacon Tyler with difficulty overpowers a 140-pound weight. They use an exceedingly light canoe on their fishing excursions. President Beach draws in his fish from a cushioned seat in the stern of the frail craft. Deacon Tyler casts his delusive bait from a hemlock seat in the bow.

The first time they tried the boat they found they would have to place some ballast in the bow to keep the stern from going down and submerging the robust President of the Fat Men's Club. This ballast consists now of a large stone and a two-gallon demijohn. They formerly used two large stones. That was before they applied to their style of fishing the great Judge Ridgway principle of nice adjustment of the "dobber."

Judge Thomas J. Ridgway, of Lackawaxen, is acknowledged to be the champion sucker fisherman of the Delaware. In angling for his favorite brain food, the Judge, two or three years ago, made the discovery that the cork out of a two-gallon demijohn was just the size and weight for a float or "dobber." Ever since he has carried a two-gallon demijohn with him when fishing, to fit corks in, so they will be scientifically exact. In a burst of confidence, the Judge imparted his secret to President Beach and Deacon Tyler. They adopted the plan, and found that the demijohn, itself properly ballasted, could do double duty by taking place of one of the ballast stones.

The favorite fishing ground of these two scientific anglers is Pond Eddy. On Saturday last they launched their boat in that eddy. One of the most important articles in the kit of fishing tackle is a small boy that is put to a variety of uses. He rows the canoe from place to place, and whenever President Beach's hook attaches itself to a snag in the bottom of the river, or Deacon Tyler's bait carries his in under a stone, the small boy dives down and puts things in proper shape. But the most important duty of the small boy is that of shifting the ballast. When off duty or laying on his oars, he occupies a seat in the center of the boat. Whenever President Beach has fished, for some time without the monotony of the occasion being disturbed by a bite, he concludes that his "dobber" is not of the regulation poise. Then the demijohn must be passed down to him for the gauging of another cork. Unless the vacuum occasioned by the removal of this piece of ballast from the bow should be filled by something else, experience has shown that President Beach would at once occupy a damp, uncomfortable seat. So the small boy goes to the bow, pushes the demijohn within reach of the fisherman in the stern, and occupies its place until it is returned. Thus the equilibrium is maintained, and nobody is brought in contact with any more water than is necessary.

The bass bit very well last Saturday. Along toward evening the small boy had been to the bottom of the river nineteen times to unfasten hooks. President Beach had caught a four-ounce bass, and Deacon Tyler had had the best bite he ever felt. The demijohn had been passed to the stern to adjust corks several times. A mountaineer from the blue-stone quarries of Pike county had captured thirty-two fine bass, with his boat anchored within two yards of the scientific fishermen's. These the latter had bought. Deacon Tyler said he guessed they had caught enough, and wanted to go home.

"Pass that demijohn down here, Lucretius," President Beach said to the small boy, "I want to get a dobber just right. There's a three-pounder foolin' round my hook, certain, and I don't go home till I land him."

Lucretius passed the cork gauge, and President Beach raised it toward the sun at an elevation of forty-five degrees, as if taking an observation. As he held it thus, a big snapping-turtle arose to the surface of the water not more than ten feet away. Deacon Tyler was at once all excitement. He dropped his rod, and stooping down picked up the large stone that with it the small boy was ballasting the boat. In an instant it was above his head, and the next moment the deacon had cast it with all his might at the turtle.

The mountaineer said he heard the splash and looked around. He thought the boat of the scientific fishermen must have run foul of a torpedo. About two feet of its bow was sticking out of the water, and the President of the Fat Men's Club was nowhere to be seen. Deacon Tyler was ten feet up in the air, where he turned gracefully upside down and clove the waters like a bell diver after a frog. The small boy was at the same elevation, and spread out like a coonskin nailed to a barn, falling back into the river on all fours. He pulled at once for the shore.

Deacon Tyler, the demijohn, and President Beach appeared on the surface at the same time. The mountaineer got the deacon into his boat and towed his companion ashore. After President Beach got his wind, and was told what had happened, he merely said:

"If you'd hit the turtle, Dow, it'd been all right. As it is, there's got to be stationary ballast in that boat after this, or somebody else must man the bow."—N. Y. Sun.

The Mysterious Salmon.

Although there are several varieties of salmon on the Pacific coast, with widely different characters and habits, still, when they speak of "the salmon," they always mean the quinnat, or, as we call it, the California salmon, as this is their salmon *par excellence*.

Now, according to Mr. Stone, the quinnat takes the fly on the McCloud river, and we all know that it does so when brought east, and knowing this, it seems strange that the old story of their refusing it is still stuck to in the region of the Columbia river, where the old British admiral, as tradition hath it, became so disgusted after getting his tackle out and whipping until his arm ached, to no purpose, exclaimed, "Let the blasted Yankees 'ave the bloody country, it's no good, the salmon won't rise to the fly!"

His disgust was very natural, and his failure has since been supposed to be due to either the season or his flies. But now comes the story again, this time from those who have had better opportunities of knowing than a visiting sailor:

In Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, they certainly should be familiar with the question of the salmon and the fly, and a late copy of the *Astorian* says:

"One of the mysteries of the salmon in the Columbia river is that it never feeds here. The fact that it will never take the hook in these waters was reported to the English government long ago, and had its weight in letting this region to Uncle Sam. But we had evidence to show that our silver-sides feed somewhere. C. J. Smith, of this city, has a hook and line which was taken from the mouth of silver-side, at Brookfield, in June, 1876. This hook and line is such as are used by the northern Indians in salmon fishing. A. G. Allen informs us that with these hooks, baited with clams, large numbers of the fish are caught in the northern waters. The fish, however, undergoes a change before reaching the Columbia river, as it is much improved, both as to size and quality, when caught here in the meshes of the net; still, this little item has a tendency to throw some light upon the mystery as to where and when the salmon feeds. Nothing was ever found in the stomach of one caught here to show that it takes food of any kind."

These statements, like all those pertaining to natural history which come from the editor of a daily in want of news, should be read beside a salt barrel—the traditional *grain* is inadequate. The *Courier*, published at Olympia, Washington Territory, on Puget Sound, without telling us what baits are used, says:

"Salmon are caught in the waters of the sound with hooks. At one of the lower parts of the sound we have seen as many as sixty canoes, each containing an Indian fisherman, engaged in trolling for salmon, that it was no uncommon occurrence for the canoes to average twenty fish each. The fish would average about seven pounds each."

And we must say that we incline to the belief that they will also take the fly, despite the evidence of the *Astorian*.

A PECULIAR MOVEMENT OF HERRING.—A fact of very great biological importance has occurred this year in the return of the above named fish to the coasts of Sweden after a long interval of absence. A hundred years ago no industry of that country was so prominent as that connected with the fisheries, more than 1,000,000 barrels of herrings being preserved annually, involving the employment of a large portion of the population in their capture and preparation. Enormous establishments scattered along the coast, and on which a vast amount of capital had been invested, have long been abandoned and are in ruins. Should the promise of this year be continued, the probability is that the former prosperity will be fully restored. Scientific men are at a loss to account for this apparently capricious change in the course of the fish. Our readers are doubtless aware that it breeds in incalculable numbers, and that, when on its periodical migrations, it moves in shoals of countless myriads, extending frequently for miles in each direction. Useful as it has been found as an article of food for man, it is equally appreciated by the denizens of the deep and many sea-birds. Each shoal is followed by crowds of larger fishes and flights of birds, which continually prey on the helpless animal. Man discovers the shoal, and comes with his nets and captures millions. But those combined enemies are incapable of making more than a slight impression on the immense numbers. Then what could have induced the herring to change its course? This is a question which seems unanswerable, as the disturbing causes indicated above appear insufficient to account for it, more especially as they would exist in any new direction taken by the fish. A special commission, consisting of Profs. Sars and Smitt, has been appointed by the King of Sweden to consider the whole subject. The change of location seems to have taken place at the expense of the coast of Norway, which, for the first time in many years, has not been this year visited by the herring.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

THE POLLUTION OF RIVERS.—Dr. William B. Carpenter has been writing some articles on the fisheries of British North America. They have been published in *Nature*, with the object of proving that the free admission of United States fishermen to the fisheries of the Dominion is a privilege of enormous value. As this is a controversial subject on which a good deal can be said on the other side, its discussion hardly belongs to us. But he throws out one hint which may deserve more attention than it has received from those interested in the fisheries of the United States. "Through the obstruction and pollution of New England rivers, the lumberer and manufacturer have ruined the cod-fishery of that locality by destroying the anadromous fishes that attracted the cod thither; so that thus the 'fish-oil' and 'fish guano' manufacturers, who are now enriching themselves, not only at the expense of the herring and menhaden, but of the other species which depend on these for food, will speedily, if unchecked, increase the depletion of the northern waters of the United States."

SHAD HATCHING ON THE DELAWARE.—Lambertville, N. J.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—The present season has been a very fair one for shad hatching on this river. The New Jersey Fish Commission has, as usual, done the work that should be shared by Pennsylvania, and has already hatched and deposited a million and a half in the river. Most of these were put in below Trenton and the remainder at Milford, Frenchtown, and Belvidere. As the shad have worked up the river the hatching party has followed, and they are now, July 25th, at Shoemaker's Eddy, nine miles above the Delaware water gap, but spawning-fish are scarce. In hauling for spawning-shad they get but few rockfish, but black bass are quite numerous. These are turned loose again. The temperature of the river has been too high for good results.

DELAWARE.

A RARE CHANCE.—Miss Sara J. McBride will close out her stock of fishing tackle, consisting of spoons, artificial minnows, split-bamboo rods, lines, etc., at Fourteenth street and Broadway, New York, this month, at greatly reduced prices. On and after Sept. 1, her address will be Mumfords, Monroe county, N. Y., where she will continue to make the "McBride flies" which have been so long and favorably known. This is a rare opportunity to lay in a good stock of tackle.

—Frank Thompson, the "wolver man," as he was called when animal catching on the Cape of Good Hope, reports the birth of a sea lion in the Cincinnati "Zoo," of which he is superintendent. This is the second one born in confinement, the first being in the Brighton aquarium, and has been credited to the fact that they were kept in salt water. But Frank's success in breeding one in fresh water kills that theory.

How Cod and Halibut are Taken.

A correspondent of the New York Times has been out two weeks in a fishing boat for the sake of the experience and pleasure (I) and after relating how seven men were stowed where there was only room for two, and describing the horrors of the *malade de mer*, he says: The anchor was dropped on the shoals and the crew spent the evening in getting the lines ready for work in the morning.

They were all up long before daylight—just about the time most people go to bed. Before it was light, 250 pieces of "bunny fish" were fastened to as many hooks, and as soon as the men could see, three of them went out in the "dory," the little boat we carried. One end of the long cod line was fastened to the schooner, and as they rowed the little boat away far out of sight in the fog, the coil unwound, and the baited hooks dropped into the water. In five minutes or so the reached the end of the line and stopped. There were 250 hooks out, each hook waiting to be bitten by a cod. A little twitching of the line occasionally told that another fish was caught.

At the end of an hour or so they began to draw in the line from both ends. As it came up about every fifth or sixth hook had a cod. Sometimes three or four hooks together, each had a cod. As fast as they came in they were unhooked and dropped on deck. Then the little boat came in with what they had got off the line, and the line was drawn in.

The liveliest of the fish were put in "the well," to be taken to New York alive. The well is a tank, eight or ten feet deep, built in the hold of the schooner. In its bottom, auger-holes are bored, so that fresh sea water is continually running in. The live fish are worth a trifle more than dead ones, and hence the extra trouble taken with them.

Catching cod is very much like having the fish already fastened to the lines—dead fish—and then hauling them in. A cod comes in as calmly as if a policeman had him by the shoulder. There is no more fight in him than in a Quaker. A good-sized cod weighs from twenty to thirty pounds, gross, and the fisherman gets about two cents a pound for him delivered in New York. The fish that are not put in the well are thrown into the hold, which is divided into little ice-houses. There they are carefully packed away in broken ice. The men walk around and stand in this ice barefoot as readily as if it had been warmed over a stove. Why they don't wear their boots is a mystery.

The sport begins when the halibut lines are thrown out. The halibut is full of game, and big enough to make himself felt. A very large halibut weighs 300 pounds. It is said they sometimes grow to 600 pounds, but they must be the scientific kind that are never caught on hooks.

There are blood-curdling stories of halibut lines being fastened to the ship's windlass and thus drawn aboard. In this way it would take half an hour to get a fish aboard after he was caught. The real way is much easier and quicker. The line used is a very long and strong one. Half a dozen men might pull on it all day, and they couldn't break it. Yet it is not as thick as a slender little finger. On the end of it is the same kind of a hook as is used for cod, baited with the same kind of bait.

When a halibut takes hold of the hook, if the fisherman has the line firmly grasped in his hand, he finds it out by having a hole cut through his skin, before he feels the hook in his mouth, and the halibut makes a dive, as soon as he feels the hook in his mouth, and any man who tries to hold him with bare hands will want some ointment afterward. The men save their hands somewhat by using circular guards, covered with stocking-yarn, with an indentation around the outer edges for the line to run in. But when a man gets a gamey fish on the end of his line, he is likely to forget all about his hands, drop his guard out of the way, and pull for dear life. The halibut has a little picnic by himself for awhile, swimming around, and pulling the line in every imaginable direction till he gets tired. This usually takes from five to ten minutes. Then he will let himself be pulled up pretty quietly to the side of the boat. But the minute the raising process begins, and the hook is drawn deeper into his mouth, he begins the fight again, and twists himself into such a shape, like an eel, that it takes a hard pull to get him out of water.

If the man with the line should attempt to pull a halibut out of the water alone, he would cut through his finger bones. So he never tries it. As soon as the fish has been drawn through the water up to the side of the boat so that he can be seen, the fisherman fastens his line and two others go to his assistance. The fish of course looks about four times as large while he is under water as he really is, and the amateur fisherman is very likely to think there is a whale alongside. The fisherman and the two other men then haul him in. They are armed with "gaff" hooks, about the length of a man's forearm, the hook itself being about the length of the hand bent into hook shape. When these three hooks are in the halibut, with a man at the end of each hook, he comes on deck without any hesitation.

On this first day of fishing we caught nearly 200 cod, and eight good sized halibut.

Small Fry.

—Tertullian says of pearls that they are "the weaknesses and wens of shell-fish."

—The Bank fishermen from Cape Cod are doing a good business this season with both cod and halibut, but the catch of mackerel has been poor.

—Dr. H. C. Yarrow has found a king snake with two heads, among the specimens sent to the Smithsonian and describes it in the *American Naturalist* for July.

—All attempts to introduce trout or the Atlantic salmon in Cape Colony have failed on account of the high temperature of the water. There is good success, so far, with the California salmon.

—Gill spells it, *Squeteague*, and so does Scott; while Norris and Herbert (Frank Forester) spell it *Squeteague*; and shall we pronounce it *Skiteeg*, or *Skiteek*? How is it, gentlemen in New England that you call the "Weak fish"?

—Taking the pit from an olive and replacing it with a small salt anchovy, and then immersing them in fresh oil, which is now considered the best way to serve them, was not, we believe, known to either the ancient Greeks or Romans.

—A Dresden glass worker is said to make most beautiful representations of anemones, jelly fishes, etc., which naturalists find so difficult to preserve. We hope that they are better than the fishes of glass that we have seen, and which were said to come from Dresden.

—The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* of the 19th Inst. says: "It is now unlawful to catch lobsters, as they are protected by law from the 15th of July to the middle of September." If they had protected them years ago, and prohibited the marketing of the small ones, lobsters would have been more numerous to-day.

—It is rumored that Professor Baird will try the hatching of codfish this season at Gloucester. The commission is now at work at that place. So far fish culture has been confined to fresh water, but with no reason except the magnitude of the operations required for marine work.

—Mr. C. W. Carpenter, of the Continental Hotel, Newark, N. J., has just returned after a successful cruise for sharks in the vicinity of New Haven, Conn. He reports fine sport trolling for them and made many captures. The hook is fastened to a small chain to prevent its being bitten off. We don't see why shark fishing should not be a popular sport, as they are quite gamey.

—In our "Small Fry" last week was an item concerning the lake trout fishing in Skaneateles Lake, in which we intended to say: "Mr. James Geddes, of Syracuse, recently took quite a number out of the *net*," but by a slip of the types, it represented that gentleman as taking them out of the *net*. He is no such man, the landing-net is his most formidable weapon in that line.

—A grampus was recently captured in the harbor at St. Johns, N. B., a very unusual occurrence. Two of them entered the harbor in pursuit of capellins and one escaped. It was twenty-five feet four inches in length and fifteen feet in girth. It is one of the most ferocious of animals, and attacks porpoises and seals, and would not have been caught but for its accident of getting wedged in among some piles.

—We do not hear anything more from those sensational people who were trying to get up a scare on the subject of fish parasites, and we hope that the CHICAGO FIELD did its part in "squenching" it. We repeat: There is no species of parasite common to man and either fishes or birds, and in fact parasites of all kinds are very particular about their habitation, and have decided preferences for certain animals.

—Robert Fairchild, of Newark, N. J., went from New York on the steamer *Seth Low* to the "Fishing Banks," just outside of Sandy Hook, one day last week, and made the remarkable catch of two hundred and eleven porgies, seven tautogs and four toad-fish, in less than eight hours, often taking four at a time. About two hundred persons were fishing from the boat, and all made good catches. Fairchild wears the belt so far.

—The London *World* tells this: "Lord Beaconsfield asked Lord Odso Russell what was the French for sole. 'Une ame,' he answered, supposing, of course, that his eloquent chief was intending to perorate in elevated language, and never thinking of the humble fish so familiar in our domestic life. Late in the day he heard with consternation that the Premier had repaid to a well-known restaurant and ordered, for his luncheon, 'une ame frite.'"

—A fossil lobster-like crustacean, which was found in the Wenlock shale, and has been sent to the British Museum by its discoverer, Dr. de Touche, of Cambridge, is pronounced to be the oldest specimen of this type yet discovered, the earliest previously known being from the later carboniferous strata. It is curious that this proof of the greater antiquity should follow so soon on Dr. Woodward's description of a crab-like crustacean from Mons, found in carboniferous, and not previously known further down than the Stonefield slate.

—Picking up one of Appleton's "Handy volume series," entitled "A Struggle," on the cars the other day, we immediately bought it on noticing that the author was our friend, Mr. Barnet Phillips, the accomplished secretary of the Fish Cultural Association. How long you may know a man, and yet not know him! Here is a charming tale, not a bit fishy, but one calculated to interest the lovers of fiction, from a man whom we have only heard discourse upon the statistics of the cod and mackerel fisheries, and the best manner to restore the herring to its former abundance.

—There are marsupials among fishes as well as quadrupeds, and the little pipe-fish, *syngnathus*, and the sea horse, *hippocampus*, may be considered as representing the kangaroos and opossums in the ocean. The male in these fishes has a pouch on the under side of its belly, formed by folds of the skin, and into this the eggs of the female are conveyed, hatched, and afterward carried until they are fully developed, and even then they swim around and come back to the pouch. They differ from the animals named in the absence of any special means of providing nutrition for the young while in the sac, although we once thought that we detected a young *hippocampus* sucking a mucous secretion from its interior, but would not like to vouch for it. The males have no anal fin, the pouch occupying its place.

Kennel.

Kennel Fixtures for 1878.

National American Kennel Club adjourned annual meeting, Carrollton House, Baltimore, Nov. 8. C. H. Turner, St. Louis, Sec'y.

Bench Shows.

Minnesota Kennel Club (St. Paul), Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6.—W. S. Timberlake, Sec'y. Entries close Aug. 15.

FOREIGN.

BIRKENHEAD, ENG.—Sept. 11 and 13. Sec'y, Mr. A. F. Gardiner.

Field Trials.

Baltimore Kennel Club's field trials, Nov. 11, L. R. Cassard, Sec'y. Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association field trials, Nashville, Dec. 2. H. C. Pritchett, Sec'y.

The English Pointer of 1803 and 1804.

COMPILED BY "HOMO."

Much space has been given to the pointer by "Veteran" on his work from the fact that at the time of his writing it was the main stay of the field sportsmen, and, as he has shown in his remarks upon the setter, the latter dog had not as yet become as thoroughly identified with the lovers of wild game shooting as his shorter haired relative. To give to the columns of the CHICAGO FIELD the entire chapters on the pointer would consume too much space. I shall therefore, reproduce only so much as I deem interesting, adding his advice and directions on breaking, which will be found admirable and worthy of being followed at this date.

"The pointer, notwithstanding the beautiful uniformity of his frame, the docility of his disposition, and his almost unlimited utility, has been less noticed by naturalists than any other individual of the species; hence it may be fairly inferred, this particular breed was formerly unknown in Britain, and that the stock was originally of foreign extraction. A combination of circumstances tends to justify the predominant opinion, that they were first introduced into this country from Spain (say little more than two centuries since) and that the heavy, awkward, slow, and somniferous appearance of the Spanish pointer is now lost, in what may be candidly considered the judicious crosses and improved breed of our own.

It is within the memory of the present generation, when the former were exceedingly common in every part of the kingdom, but so infinitely numerous have been the speculative changes in collateral consanguinity, that one of the original breed is very rarely to be seen. This can create no surprise when it is recollected that as there is no one of the species who can contribute more to the pursuits and contemplated pleasures of the sportsmen in general, it was the more natural to expect that greater efforts would be made to approach as near as possible to perfection. In the universality of opinion, such emulative struggles arose for superiority in the sporting world, that this particular breed has been so

crossed, re-crossed, bred in and bred out to gratify the intent of various individuals (as prompted by fancy, fashion or caprice) that they are now to be seen of all sizes, colors and qualifications, from the slow, short muzzled, heavy shouldered remains of the perfect spaniel pointer (incapable of a second day's work), to the in and in cross with the fox-hound, none of which are ever known to live, and have frequently speed enough to catch a half grown leveret if they happen to jump up before them.

It is no more than thirty or forty years since the breed of pointers were nearly white, or mostly variegated with liver-colored spots, except the celebrated stock of the then celebrated Duke of Kingston, whose breed of blacks, were considered superior to all in the kingdom, and sold for immense sums after his death. But so great has been the constantly increasing attachment to the sports of the field, particularly of the gun, that they have been since bred of every description, from pure white and a flea-bitten blue or grey, to a complete liver color or perfect black. After every experiment that can have been possibly made by the best judges and most energetic amateurs in respect to size, it seems at length a decided opinion with the majority, that when bred for every species of game and every diversity of country, both extremes are better avoided and the line of mediocrity more advantageously adhered to, overgrown, fat and heavy dogs very soon get weary in the hot and early part of the season, the smaller sort are likewise attended with inconvenience on hunting high turnips, heath, ling and broom fields.

It is a maxim much believed in and frequently verified that "there is hardly a convenience without an inconvenience." So as some advantages have been derived from inferiority of experimental crosses, both in respect to speed and the durability of labor and fatigue, so something has been sacrificed upon the score of patient forbearance and olfactory sensibility; the gradual shades and predominant propensity of each breed introduced by every change (or cross) having so diversified the present stock that the more trouble is experienced in making a pointer staunch for the field, in proportion as you are the more degrees removed from the original Spanish race, with whom the power was supposed to have been inherent.

The impatient disposition and volatile rapidity of many may have prompted them to an ideal possibility and consequent attempt of introducing a breed with speed sufficient to outstrip the vivid extent of their own imaginations, that they might by a kind of preternatural paradox enjoy the supreme felicity of hunting and shooting at the same time, and from the indulgence of the suggestion may have arisen the emulative struggle for an increase of speed in addition to point, which has at length been accomplished to a most admirable degree of perfection. Pointers, however well they have been bred, are never considered complete unless they are perfectly staunch (as it is termed) to "bird, dog and gun," which implies first, standing singly to a bird or covey; secondly, to backing (or pointing instantly likewise) the moment one perceives another dog to stand; and lastly, not to stir from his own point at the rising of any bird or the firing of any gun in the field provided the game is neither sprung nor started at which he made his original point. To acquire these degrees of perfection the pliability and mildness of the pointer's natural disposition is most admirably adapted; for, independent of the attracting symmetry of his form, the sincerity of his increasing attention, and the placid serenity of his unvaried attachment, he perceptibly possesses all those interior and impalpable industries to please and to whose inculcations he is so constantly anxious to become obedient. So soon as he grows into a consciousness of his own powers and promised utility, he avails himself of every opportunity that can possibly recommend his services, by the most fervent and solicitous prostrations at the feet of his master, eagerly and instinctively anxious to make his industries effective in the field.

The art of breaking pointers was formerly considered a most difficult and mysterious concern, many of those denominated dog-breakers having nearly derived their sole subsistence from such employment; that charm, however, has long since been broken, and the simplicity of the process is now so generally known among sporting practitioners that a tolerably well-bred pointer puppy may have the groundwork of all his future perfection theoretically implanted in the parlor or kitchen of the dwelling house before he once makes his appearance in the field.

The instinctive impulse of this breed is so frequently seen to display itself in subjects no more than three or four months old, wherein still and uninterrupted situations puppies may be observed most earnestly starting at chickens, pigeons and even sparrows upon the ground by sight before the olfactory powers can be supposed to have attained maturity to prompt a point by scent.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Mr. Llewellyn on the Setter of 1803 and 1804.

SOUTH ORMSBY HALL, ALFORD, ENGLAND.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I notice a communication by "Homo" in a late number of the CHICAGO FIELD entitled "The English Setter in 1803 and 1804." He quotes from an old sporting work which he has recently found, and one quotation runs thus: "The dog passing under the denomination of setting spaniel or setter is a species of pointer originally produced by a connection between the Spanish pointer and the larger breed of English spaniel," etc., etc. Now, although the old work in question is undoubtedly interesting, still it would have had more authority on the debated ground of the origin of the setter, and on the other matters brought forward by "Homo" if it had been an older work, and could go back to those far earlier days before 1803.

I am peculiarly fortunate in being the possessor of a library rich in curious and very rare old sporting works on all the different branches of woodcraft and sportsmanship. As my family has been a family of country squires and sportsmen living on their estates for generations, breeding horses and dogs, and hunting their own packs of foxhounds, there has come to be a large collection of old books treating on these subjects, and which are now in my possession. Some of these are in the old English "black letter," and the language is most difficult to understand—the words used being mostly obsolete. The greater part of these old works (two of which are on parchment) treat of horse matters, but I have several of later date, i. e., in 1600 and 1700—which speak of dogs. Two in 1700 are very well written, but quaint and peculiar. In all these but one no mention whatever is made of a pointer, nor indeed, (except in that same one) is the word "setter" once found. It is plain to me that the writer of the work quoted by "Homo" writes rather from hearsay and theory than from actual knowledge, for long before the pointer appeared, a dog which was unquestionably the setter was common. I will take the youngest, the most modern of my old books, and give you a few quotations bearing on my point of view, namely that the setter existed for many years before the appearance of the pointer, consequently was a distinct breed and produced, not by crossing with the pointer (a comparatively modern dog), but by selection.

I may first say that throughout all these books the word used to designate the setting dog is "English spaniel;" why "English" I cannot say, but so it is, and from the description of the appearance of the dog it is plain that not only is he a true setter, but is of pure spaniel breed. Without this explanation some of the

sentences I may quote would be unntelligible. The book dates in 1700.

After describing the English spaniel, and stating that "the Irish insist theirs are the true English spaniel; the Welsh contend theirs are the aborigines. Be that what it may, there were, fifty years ago, two distinct tribes, the black tanned and the orange or lemon and white. In each class I have seen the short, close coat and the loose, soft, waved one; with an equality of goodness under each complexion. These kinds, especially the orange and white, are fond, docile and spirited."

Further on, where he treats of training, our author says of this dog that, "as he runs solus he should never be put in company under the notion of getting fire from his fellow, for the English spaniel has fire enough without a prompter, and always ranges freely from the very first. In an enclosed country, where the boundaries do not exceed eight or ten acres, an active, strong young fellow may, by hard labor, keep a dog to his work, but in the fieldings the very attempt would stamp him and me an ignoramus. Upon this rock many a poor John has split and numbers of dogs been ruined. To cramp a high ranger in his career is cutting off his finest blossom, and leaving him only the bare name without the power of action to support and dignify it. Free, and yet steady, fly at the touch of heel, and stop at the word of command. Though some will cry up a dog at first sight as a most amazing galloper, not discerning between hunting and running; there is as wide a difference, however, as from a horse breaking away with his rider through thick and thin, and racing in obedience to the hand and heel." I think I need not quote further (though I might) to show that this English spaniel is a true setter, and even in these days would be thought a brilliant dog. Also, that he is altogether a faster and larger dog than the small spaniel. However, our author saves us all trouble on that head, for he has a separate chapter on the "Springing Spaniel." "This useful little creature, whose business lies in strong covert, must, nevertheless, be entered in the open field any time after eight months of age." That is enough to show that at that time there were two sorts of spaniels, viz.: the larger or English spaniel, par excellence, and the lesser, or springing spaniel. I could, prove this, much more fully, but do not wish to encroach on more than my share of space by bringing in other and older books, as well as this one. I select this book because the language is intelligible, and chiefly because in it is the first mention of the pointer, by which we can see plainly that the two spaniels, greater and lesser, existed in England long before the introduction from Spain of the pointer. I now return to the book:

"The Pointer. This kind of dog was introduced here in the beginning of this century, and is a native of Spain or Portugal. The first I remember to have seen was about forty years back, black and white, heavy, slow, without any regularity in beating, under no command, but a natural pointer. They all fall under a parity of description, nor can nature be assisted by art, as they have a ferocity of temper which will not submit to discipline."

I will not trespass more on your valuable space, but I think I have shown sufficiently that at the beginning the setter and the pointer were distinct breeds, and that so far from the setter being a product of the pointer, he was aboriginal to the country long before the pointer was introduced—a foreigner and at a comparatively recent date.

The English spaniel was used long before the days of gunnery, being taught to sit or set that the net might be drawn over him, whilst the pointer did not appear till much later, was never used to the net, but being a natural pointer (index) came into fashion with the art of shooting.

R. L. PURCELL LLEWELIN.

Who Bred Pedigree?—Some Letters From the Late Mr. Laverack.

Three or four weeks since, Mr. John R. Robinson, of Glenville, Ashbrook, Sunderland, England, wrote to the *Forest and Stream* that he and not Mr. Laverack had bred Pedigree, Magnet and Fairy II. Mr. Chas. N. Whitman, the owner of Pedigree, has sent us the following letters, which, besides referring to the breeding of these dogs, contains much that is interesting, especially so, now that Mr. Laverack is dead. As will be seen, they were addressed to Mr. Westcott, who imported Pedigree and Magnet:

BROUGHALL COTTAGE, WHITCHURCH, }
SHROPSHIRE, ENGLAND.

CHARLES S. WESTCOTT, Esq., 311 or 511 S. 42d Street, West Philadelphia, United States of America.—Dear Sir: I am in receipt of yours dated June 30, 1875. In reply I send you particulars of my kennel aged dogs, not for sale, kept for use and breeding purposes. 1st, Cora, lemon and white, age seven years, bred out of the same bitch and by the same dog as Mr. Raymond's Fairy. If anything handsome, my principal brood bitch. 2d, Blue Prince, a dog four years old, kept for the stud and use for myself. Prince is out of Blue Nellie. (I sold her to Llewellyn for 100 gns.) His sire was Pride, now Mr. Raymond's. 3d, A dog, Blue Rock, a son of Cora, by Blue Rock, a dog I bred precisely the same as Cora. He is kept for stud and my use. I have now four puppies, age three months now, not for sale, viz: two bitches, blue spotted all over—magnificent specimens of the genuine blue beltous—none in England purer bred; dam, lemon Cora, sire, Blue Prince. I have also two lemons, also three months old, out of Blue Daisy, a daughter also of Cora's, viz: a lemon bitch named Fairy II, and a lemon dog, brother, named Pedigree. None of these are for sale at present. I wish to rear them until they are ten or twelve months old. In addition, I have four more, out of a friend's, same age and same litter; two, a dog and a bitch, are lemon and white, the two others (same litter) are a dog and a bitch, both blues. As stated, they are out of Blue Daisy by Victor, a lemon dog I bred, same sire and dam as Raymond's Fairy. Him I sold as a puppy five years ago; he got, two years ago, 1st prize at Nottingham. None of these will be sold until ten or twelve months old. If, as I hope, I shall rear them, when ten or twelve months old, I can dispose of one or perhaps a pair, my price will be 50 gns. each. If at that age you wish one and bespeak, I will bear you in mind. I shall guarantee them bred by myself, and pedigree as stated. I have no hesitation in saying none in America will show more quality also none purer. All are at present as thriving as can be and will have every care and attention. Be so good as to acknowledge receipt of this as I can't make out exactly your signature and number of street, etc.

There are two out of Cora, two blues, and six out of her daughter Daisy, viz: four lemons and two blues. I guarantee all as stated. Believe me to be, yours very truly,

July 14, 1875. E. LAVERACK.

BROUGHALL COTTAGE, }
WHITCHURCH, SHROPSHIRE, ENGLAND.

CHAS. S. WESTCOTT, Esq.—511 S. 42d St., West Philadelphia, United States America.—My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of yours of the 16th September, relative to my young setters. I only got home from my shooting quarters in Scotland two days ago, where I have had capital low-ground shooting, often killing twelve and fourteen brace of partridges and five or six hares in one field over Blue Prince, a son of Pride's, and Cora, sister to Fairy. I found all my youngsters, now five months old, everything I could wish,

as healthy as any youngsters can be, and showing great quality. Four are here, two lemons and two blues; the lemons a dog named Pedigree and a bitch Fairy II.; the two blue bitches Blue Belle and Nellie. The other four, same age and same litter, are in Northumberland; I hear going on as well as these here. I think I shall be able to let you have one or a brace about January, but being now 76 must retain for self and my friends four or five, as I can't at my age afford to wait for next litter. I can't decide before the end of December which I retain and which I part with; but about that time will let you know. I quite agree with you as to breaking them on your American game. Cora is the dam of the two blues, Prince the sire.

The four in Northumberland the dam is a blue bitch by Prince, the sire a lemon dog I bred named Victor, same strain as Fairy. You and Dr. Rowe must arrange about the transit in time and let me know. But I will not sell, that is send any to you or any one until close on twelve months old. Any I do send of course I guarantee bred by myself and pedigree given. I am

Yours truly, E. LAVERACK.

Oct. 9, 1875.

BROUGHALL COTTAGE, WHITCHURCH, }
SHROPSHIRE, ENGLAND.

DEAR MR. WESTCOTT:—I wrote you yesterday saying the pair of dogs will be sent from Liverpool on or about the 9th of March. I enclose a letter from the keeper, who until the last month brought up Pedigree and Magnet. I have often had them out in the fields and find they are the deuce for chasing everything. The dog will be handsome and a show dog. The bitch is not a showy one, but still she is as pure bred as any in England, and I will guarantee her breeding as good and as handsome as any in America. With Pedigree you will find she will breed many light colored blues, also lemons. Never mind her appearance nor being rather small; she is well made and will make a clipper, and although the dog will be excellent, she will beat him.

Bitches and small dogs I have ever found the best. There never was a greater error than supposing big, large, leggy, heavy-headed dogs the best. You will find both their tempers very mild but lots of high courage when out on game. Upon no account check or cow them, keep your temper, but work them daily until the steel is out of them. At first teach them to drop by word and hand in a yard or room. When pointing, go quietly up and place a thin cord through the collar and sit or stand beside them to learn patience. Of course after they become fond of searching for game with two or three continuous days' work, when getting slower, then commence to check with a thin cord from chasing, and once begun never again allow chasing. I have ever found the more they chase and the longer they continue, the better dogs they make. You must accustom them to every kind of ground where you intend to shoot. I have had dogs excellent on grouse and partridge that would not until accustomed to be hunted in brush and woods go into them, afterwards prefer woods to all kinds of grounds. You may rely upon making them first-class animals by judicious breaking. But whatever you do, don't overbreak, that is check the innate desire to range and search for game. You may by hard work subdue the courage, but unless the spirit is inbred you can't give it. Backing and learning to retrieve is soon learnt. My idea is the bitch will prove the best, but the dog will be a bold, determined one and prove excellent. I have a pair here, same litter, same color as dog, viz.: Fairy II, and a dog exactly like your dog Pedigree. They are very handsome, if anything more so than Pedigree, particularly the bitch. I may perhaps be disposed to sell one, but not both.

You have your work cut out—let your countrymen see what an American can do with English dogs. Believe me to be yours most truly,

E. LAVERACK.

February 11, 1876.

BROUGHALL COTTAGE, }
WHITCHURCH, SHROPSHIRE, ENGLAND.

MY DEAR MR. WESTCOTT:—I am in receipt of yours of the 17th. I delivered Pedigree and Magnet (brother and sister) in Liverpool, on the 15th, to Mr. Kinsey to leave on the 16th, consequently prior to your receipt of this, expect you will have received them. The dog is casting his coat, consequently until he gets his new coat will not look so well. According to my idea he is an excellent specimen of what a dog ought to be—a lean, clean, blood-like head (not a coarse, broad, chubby, heavy, sour head), deep and powerful chest, not too long in the legs, well ribbed up in the flank or loins, with capital well-bent curved thighs, a *sine qua non* with me. No dog can run easy unless he has well bent thighs and oblique, well-bent sloping back shoulders, and ought not to be too long on the leg. Ped's tail is well set on, scimitar or curved. Mag is well shaped for speed; a light head, which most bitches have, capital thighs, and can race, in short, you can't tire her, she runs so light and easy; her tail having a tendency to curl up is the principal eyesore. After being washed and put into condition you will find her coat shine like black satin. Both will be very silky. Most of the best dogs I and friends have had have been no larger than Mag, and James Hall, master of the Holderness Fox Hounds, and Lord Henry Bentinck, who often each killed 100 brace of grouse in a day, would never have a heavy, leggy dog, and preferred bitches.

Mag will surpass Ped and be a clipper, although he will be first-rate. Don't cow or check their range or spirit by whip or harshness. Take the spirit out of them by daily running them down, and of course when once broken never after allow to run riot. Although brother and sister being opposite colors and some straining to Victor, the sire, and some to Blue Daisy, the dam, the offspring is sure to nick and be fine, large handsome dogs. The blues will be much handsomer marked than Mag and will take after Blue Prince. A Mr. Tasker, in Philadelphia has a lemon and white bitch own sister to Ped. See her. She will be good and is handsome. Expect both together at the Centennial, provided in condition. Mr. Hollins, of the firm of Minton & Hollins, is sending to Philadelphia a number of likenesses of dogs he had from me; several are by Pride; one is the likeness of my Cora, the handsomest I ever bred. Her sire and dam are the same as Raymond's Fairy. Of course you saw in *Forest and Stream* an article signed "Justus," dated from New York, finding fault with Raymond's Pride and Fairy, and saying Fairy was too short on the leg. This article is by Buckell. He does not omit eulogizing Llewellyn's dogs—his master. I don't like any of his breed—all are too long on the leg and upright shoulders and slack loins and coarse. Llewellyn has four or five Laveracks and breeds from them, but has not the honest manliness to give the pedigree. I refused to sell him any, and point blank refused him the services of Ped, own brother to Raymond's Fairy. You may breed with safety from your bitch out of Gildersleeves, although liver and white. Put your Ped to her. If the bitch is well bred Ped can't omit getting first-class stock. I gave Ped's pedigree, viz., by Bayley's lemon and white dog Victor, bred by me. He was out of my Blue Moll, by my old Dash, a blue, same sire and dam as Raymond's Fairy. Daisy, the dam of Ped and Mag, I bred—by Blue Prince—decidedly the best stud dog I ever had, and also a first rate performer. Daisy's dam was Decken's Blue Cora, I bred, sister to his celebrated champion prize winner Blue Belle, superior in form to Llewellyn's Countess, etc. It is rather amusing finding fault with Raymond's Fairy's short legs. I have always bred in order to get short legs and compact form, and dislike much over big leggy dogs. Let me

bear after a few trials what you think of Mag—query, if you don't find her a very deceptive animal.

There can't be a better locality for dogs than your seaside domicile. I firmly believe you have a pair of animals that will prove first-rate if well broken. So will Tasker's. He has bespoken a blue dog puppy I have now, nine weeks old out of my Cora, by Blue Prince to breed with his lemon bitch. He wishes it shipped on the 12th April—too soon. I will send you the back pedigree of your dogs, which you can insert in the American Stud Book. All I can add is, there are no purer bred dogs in England than Raymond's Fairy and Pride, and your pair and Tasker's stick to them. I fancy Raymond's Fairy is too fleet for your country, and never has been run down. All I can say is, Pride never was half so good. She with me was a flyer, but I had a large range and ran her daily, and never checked her range. Wish you may receive your dogs safe, and hoping they may please, believe me to be yours most truly,

March 22, 1876.

E. LAVERACK.

I omitted to say if you wish to learn one of your dogs to retrieve, first make him patient to drop down charge—after loading, then allow him to retrieve. The very best retriever I ever saw was a setter I used ten years, the same breed as Ped. I worked him here, in Scotland and Ireland. He lay down to charge, after, when told, retrieved any game on land or water as quick as possible, when ranging very wide, which I like; if he found one-half a mile distant a dead bird or hare he invariably brought it. But I could only run him single for fear of jealousy.

Accustom at feeding to fire at first small charges of powder until the dogs don't mind the noise. You will like Mr. Tasker's bitch, sister to Ped, but you must not breed from them. I am sending him a blue dog puppy, a son of Princess out of my Cora, to breed from. He will be very handsome, but I still query if Mag will not prove the best of the three. She is big enough and you can't run her down, and I guarantee her throwing first class dogs to Ped, and handsomer—not so dark in color. I have seen some Mag's color as good as any I ever had. Bear in mind all three are not full grown and won't get their feather till one and a half years old. I feel confident all three will make first-class workers if judiciously handled.

Run down by work; don't beat or check.

St. Paul Bench Show and Field Trials.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Enclosed I send you a copy of the prize list for the bench show, together with a list of special prizes, which please publish. The committee hope to receive a large number of entries from all parts. Exhibitors may rest assured of receiving a hearty welcome, as the members of the club propose to do their best to make their stay as pleasant as possible.

In addition to the bench show the club have determined to hold a public field trial of setters and pointers on prairie chickens, to take place the following week after the bench show. The following is an extract from the minutes of the meeting.

"Resolved, That the club give a public field trial of setters and pointers, on prairie chickens, to take place immediately after the bench show, Sept. 10, and continue four days.

After further discussion, it was determined that the sum of \$250 should be distributed in prizes to the dogs taking part in the trial, under the rules established by the National Kennel Club, the amount to be divided as follows:

THE MINNESOTA KENNEL CLUB STAKES.

For setters or pointers under 18 months:

First prize.....	\$50 00
Second prize.....	30 00
Third prize.....	20 00

THE SPORTSMAN CLUB STAKES.

For setters and pointers of all ages:

First prize.....	\$50 00
Second prize.....	30 00
Third prize.....	20 00

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STAKES FOR BRACES.

First prize.....	\$30 00
Second prize.....	20 00

Suggestions were then made by different members as to the location most suitable for the hunt, the general opinion being that the prairie in the neighborhood of Sauk Center afforded the finest inducements. Then the commissary necessities of the occasion were reviewed, and the unanimous feeling was in favor of an encampment in tents during the four days' hunt, with portable kitchen and sleeping arrangements. This will give the morning and late afternoon hours, when game is best. Finally, the several matters requiring immediate attention were entrusted to a committee consisting of Col. Cal Uline, Capt. Lee Davis, William Mulligan, Sol Pendergast and B. Beaupre, Esq., who were authorized to select the ground for the hunt, secure transportation, appoint the judges, and make all necessary arrangements for the entertainment of those attending the field trial."

The committee are now at work making arrangements, and have already secured from the railroad company free transit for dogs, and single fare for passengers to and from St. Paul, to some point in the neighborhood of Sauk Center.

The entries for the bench show close on the 19th of August.

A very marked feeling of enthusiasm pervades the kennel club in relation to the forthcoming bench show and field trial. The trial will probably be held under more favorable conditions than any other ever gotten up in this country. The feature of camping on the prairie, of going wherever the game and the contour of the country is most favorable without regard to any base of supplies, and the fact that no time will be lost going to and returning from the field at the hours when hunting is best—all combine to render the occasion almost irresistibly attractive to sportsmen.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

DIVISION 1.—SPORTING DOGS.

NOTE.—No dog or bitch can compete in classes numbered 3, 4, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28 and 29, that has ever won a first prize at Chicago, Baltimore, New York, St. Louis or Boston. All other classes are "free for all."

CLASS 1.—Champion imported English setter dogs. Free for all—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$30.

CLASS 2.—Champion imported English setter bitches. Free for all—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$30.

CLASS 3.—Imported English setter dogs—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$20; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.

CLASS 4.—Imported English setter bitches—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$20; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.

CLASS 5.—English setter puppy (dog or bitch) under 12 months—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$10; second best, silver medal.

CLASS 6.—Champion native setters (of any strain). Free for all—For the best dog, silver cup, or cash \$30.

CLASS 7.—Champion native setters (of any strain). Free for all—For the best bitch, silver cup, or cash \$30.

CLASS 8.—Native English setter dogs—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$20; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.

CLASS 9.—Native English setter bitches—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$20; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.

CLASS 10.—Native English setter puppy (dog or bitch) under 12 months—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$10; second best, silver medal.

CLASS 11.—Champion Irish setter dogs. Free for all—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$30.

CLASS 12.—Champion Irish setter bitches. Free for all—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$30.

CLASS 13.—Imported Irish setter dogs. For the best, silver cup, or cash \$20; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.

CLASS 14.—Imported Irish setter bitches—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$20; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.

CLASS 15.—Irish setter puppy (dog or bitch) under 12 months—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$10; second best, silver medal.

CLASS 16.—Native Irish setter dogs—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$20; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.

Defensive and Historical.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

CLASS 17.—Native Irish setter bitches.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$30; second best, silver cup or cash \$10.
 CLASS 18.—Native Irish setter puppies (dog or bitch) under 12 months.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$10; second best, silver medal.
 CLASS 19.—Champion Gordon setter dogs. Free for all.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$30.
 CLASS 20.—Champion Gordon setter bitches. Free for all.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$30.
 CLASS 21.—Gordon setter dogs.—For the best, silver cup or cash \$30; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
 CLASS 22.—Gordon setter bitches.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$30; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
 CLASS 23.—Gordon setter puppies (dog or bitch) under 12 months.—For the best, silver cup, or cash \$10; second best, silver medal.
 CLASS 24.—Pointer dogs (free for all). For the best, silver cup, or cash \$30.
 CLASS 25.—Pointer bitches (free for all). For the best, silver cup, or cash \$30.
 CLASS 26.—Pointer dogs over 55 lbs. weight. For the best, silver cup, or cash \$30; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
 CLASS 27.—Pointer bitches over 55 lbs. weight. For the best, silver cup, or cash \$30; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
 CLASS 28.—Pointer dogs under 55 lbs. weight. For the best, silver cup, or cash \$30; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
 CLASS 29.—Pointer bitches under 55 lbs. weight. For the best, silver cup, or cash \$30; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
 CLASS 30.—Pointer puppies (dog or bitch) under 12 months. For the best, silver cup, or cash \$10; second best, silver medal.
 CLASS 31.—Irish retrievers (curly or wavy coated). For the best dog or bitch, silver cup, or cash \$15; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
 CLASS 32.—Chesapeake Bay dogs. For the best dog or bitch, silver cup, or cash \$15; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
 CLASS 33.—Irish water spaniels. For the best dog or bitch, silver cup, or cash \$15; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
 CLASS 34.—Cocker spaniels. For the best dog or bitch, silver cup, or cash \$15; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
 CLASS 35.—Field spaniels (other than cockers). For the best dog or bitch, silver cup, or cash \$15; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
 CLASS 36.—Foxhounds. For the best couple (dogs or bitches), silver cup, or cash \$15; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
 CLASS 37.—Beagles. For the best dog or bitch, silver cup, or cash \$10; second best, silver cup, or cash \$5.
 CLASS 38.—Dachshunds. For the best dog or bitch, silver cup, or cash \$10; second best, silver cup, or cash \$5.
 CLASS 39.—Fox-terriers. For the best dog or bitch, silver cup, or cash \$15; second best, silver cup, or cash \$10.
 CLASS 40.—Greyhounds. For the best dog or bitch, silver cup, or cash \$10; second best, silver cup, or cash \$5.
 CLASS 41.—Scottish deerhounds. For the best dog or bitch, silver cup, or medal \$15; second best, silver cup, or medal \$10.

DIVISION II—NON-SPORTING DOGS.

CLASS 42.—Mastiffs.—For the best dog or bitch, \$5; second best, silver medal.
 CLASS 43.—St. Bernards.—For the best dog or bitch, \$5; second best, silver medal.
 CLASS 44.—New Foundlands.—For the best dog or bitch, \$5; second best, silver medal.
 CLASS 45.—Shepherd or Collie Dogs (rough or smooth coated).—For the best dog or bitch, silver cup or cash \$15; second best, silver cup or cash \$10.
 CLASS 46.—Dalmatians or Coach Dogs.—For the best dog or bitch, \$5; second best, silver medal.
 CLASS 47.—Bull dogs.—For the best dog or bitch, \$5; second best, silver medal.
 CLASS 48.—Bull Terriers.—For the best dog or bitch, \$5; second best, silver medal.
 CLASS 49.—Black and Tan Terriers.—For the best dog or bitch, \$5; second best, silver medal.
 CLASS 50.—Skye Terriers.—For the best dog or bitch, \$5; second best, silver medal.
 CLASS 51.—Yorkshire Terriers.—For the best dog or bitch, \$5; second best, silver medal.
 CLASS 52.—Scottish Terriers.—For the best dog or bitch, \$5; second best, silver medal.
 CLASS 53.—Pugs.—For the best dog or bitch, \$5; second best, silver medal.
 CLASS 54.—Italian Greyhounds.—For the best dog or bitch, \$5; second best, silver medal.
 CLASS 55.—Poodles.—For the best dog or bitch, \$5; second best, silver medal.
 CLASS 56.—Miscellaneous.—For any breed of dogs that have not been assigned a regular class, silver medals will be awarded.
 CLASS 57.—Trick Dogs.—For the best performing trick dog, the judges will award a silver medal. CHAS. LINCOLN, Supt.

Foreign Dog Shows.

DONCASTER SHOW.—The dogs were exhibited under canvas on roomy benches, and well cared for. The London *Field* says: Large-sized pointers were, on the whole, a grand class, better than we expected to see, for, as a rule, large pointers are somewhat loosely built; half a dozen of them, however, were really out of the common, but the battle remained between Chancellor, Juno, and Mr. Brierley's entry. Chancellor is a smartish pointer, with a capital back, a gay entry, and is very nicely marked withal; Juno was well shown, but we stern, and was fairly beaten. Small-sized pointers were an indifferent class, only three being in the race at all, according to the judges, and they were very indifferent in type, one being a bit bear looking, and the other two rather slimly built; the selected dog, however, was a taking fellow, and Mr. Mason's bitch had to lower her colors to him. He also secured the cup in pointers, but the wisdom of that decision we question, as Chancellor was the best of the two in our estimation. The Setters (dogs), any variety, comprised two good Irish, two English, and a poor Gordon. One of the English was so heavy-headed and rough behind, that he did not take our fancy. He, nevertheless, took second, and Parmesan was highly commended. We do not like his face, it is too snipy; but he was better than the second prize taker. Setter bitches numbered but two, the winner being a fair bitch.

The following are the prize winners in pointers and setters:
 Pointers.—Large: 1st, C. H. Mason (Chancellor); 2d, J. Waddington (Juno). High com., C. W. Brierley. Small: 1st and cup, C. W. Brierley; 2d, C. H. Mason (Nino).
 Setters.—Dogs: 1st, J. Waddington (Shot); 2d, J. F. Walton. High com., T. Blinde (Simon) and C. H. Mason (Parmesan). Bitches: 1st, J. F. Walton.

BURTON-ON-TRENT SHOW.—The dogs, numbering over three hundred, were exhibited under a tent, on benches, and well cared for. Mr. Hugh Dalziel judged the non-sporting classes, and Messrs. Hodson and Ross the sporting classes. The London *Field* says:

Pointers were a good class of a dozen dogs and bitches. Mr. Arkwright's well-known brown and white General, by General Prim—and he inherits much of the character of his sire except being a little taller on the leg—had a very good couple of runners up in Moss and Polly, two capital lemon and whites; but the rest were only so-so. Gordon setters found Marquis in front, with his kennel companion, Mona, by his side; third was moderate. A trio of beautiful Laveracks were the fortunate ones in the any-variety class of setters. Rake (own brother to champion Rapp), after a parade, was soon pronounced the winner; he is a dog full of quality, neat in head and ears, nice flat coat with plenty of feather, stylish in carriage, and a body and legs that mean business. Mr. Macdonald had a nice pair in Blue Prince III. and Meg, and no doubt the day is never too long for them; but the latter is rather too low on leg.

The following is the official prize list of pointers and setters:
 POINTERS.—1st, W. Arkwright (General); 2d, G. Moore (Moss); 3d, J. Lello (Polly); Com. G. Moore (Midge).
 SETTERS.—Gordon.—1st and 2d, H. Mapplebeck (Marquis and Mona); 3d, T. A. Negus (Chang). Any other variety.—1st, Major Strongtharm (Rake); 2d and 3d, G. de Landre Macdonald, F.R.G.S. (Meg and Blue Prince III). High com., J. Mapplebeck (Floss). Com., F. W. Piggett (Quince).

DRIFFIELD SHOW.—Pointers and setters composed one class. 1st went to W. J. Jennison's Lingo, a setter, and 2d to J. Dixon's Tommy, a pointer.

BARNSTABLE SHOW.—The Rev. Thomas Pearce (Idstone) judged. Official prize list:

POINTERS.—Large.—Dogs, 1, J. A. Foster (Bang); 2, J. Tremlett (Virgil); H.C., G. C. S. Richards (Bang). Bitches, 1, W. Arundell (Alma); 2, W. H. Brewer (Princess). Small.—Dogs, 1, J. D. Young (Ponto); 2, E. Bullied (Nero). Bitches, 1, E. Bullied (Doll); 2, R. Congdon (Lulu); V.H.C., J. Tremlett (Juno), E. Bullied (Juno).
 SETTERS.—Large.—Dogs, 1, J. A. Foster (Ranger); 2, T. Webber (Prince II). Bitches, 2, H. C. Camp (Belle). Small.—Dogs, 1, W. P. Baker (Dick); 2, C. T. Fauntleroy (Penn). Bitches, 1, C. T. Fauntleroy (Puff); 2, E. Trood (Ruby II); 3, J. Wallon (Rebecca); V.H.C., W. P. Baker (Belle), T. Webber (Flame II).

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The evidence and arguments for and against the natives and the blues being all in, we are willing to leave the verdict to the people and the public and private field trials of the future and the past. Admitting freely that D. B. and "Riverside" are far greater than I as dirt-dobbers, dust shots and snapping mud-turtles, poor "Zig Zag" being bottled up and buried, I should not again trespass on your valued columns were it not defensive war, and were not a new gladiator in the field, Monsieur Strother, the "Old Virginia gentleman" who *hic jacet* as follows: "It is not remarkable that I should have owned two or three very fine dogs with a hunting experience of over thirty years, and I had those in my mind when I wrote 'Guido.'" So clearly the old Virginia gentleman now claims he only owned two or three good natives in thirty years' time. I give in refutation of above, his own words, voluntarily written me, and inclose you his letter, and ask that you, Mr. Editor, will make a foot note to this if he is not quoted with perfect precision: "Are not all our natives blue bloods acclimated, or rather naturalized? I think so, and have owned in my time as good natives as I ever expect to see from any strain whatever. I have now grown children, and ever since I was a small brat, have hunted every Fall of my life except during the late 'unpleasantness,' when I was otherwise engaged, and I will be perfectly satisfied if my dogs of the future will be as good in the field as those of the past." "My dogs of the future" and "those of the past" are comprehensive equally, and while Mr. Strother owns but one blue blood, he confesses to perfect satisfaction if his dogs of the future shall be as good as those he shot over for thirty years. His natives have for thirty years proven a success, the new are to be experimented with and he expresses no hope of improvement, but is not at all sure they will "be as good;" and again, the only difference he sees is, the natives are acclimated and the blues are not, and hence are more delicate. This is the strongest proof of Mohawk's dictum, "age brings imbecility," the old Virginia gentleman's then and now. He has gone to "june the band" with Casplan who has been nailed up and hung up withal "Zig Zag," like the bowers of the Nazarene, or like that suicidal one who went into the (potter's) field and hanged himself.

Next in the noble army of martyrs comes "Riverside," who is either extremely ignorant, as I shall show, or else is less like Byron than like Byron's deceased doggie, of whom that sweetest of bards wrote he "never had but one (friend) and here he lies." After calling me a gambler, forgetting it takes two to make one bet, his brother blues being *particeps criminis*, and he the only saint and defamer, he writes: "Guy never ran in the public field trials, only private ones," and in said private ones he soundly beat both Whip and Pride combined, and in our first public field trial he ran, being third in a field of twelve cracks, beating Mr. Joe Dew's entry, Mack, worked by Mr. Dew. One of the judges was Hon. Jos. H. Acklen, M. C., and the other was Mr. James Burton, of Memphis, Tenn., who was selected as a fair and practical, hard hunting, field-sportsman, and he then said, and now says, Guy was the best dog in the race, and only lost first honors from crude breaking, lacking fancy quartering. But "Riverside" is too color-blind to harbor truth, while old Guy has a winning record against a long-range defamer, who pats D. B.'s back while he backs toward the North Pole himself.

"He who fights not, but runs away, may live to run another day," and now let us Ann Elize his boomerang courage as dribbled thro' his friend D. B.'s ponderous nerve, see his one-story framed evidence. I challenged D. B. to run Whip and Glad of the Dan Petrel—Rake Dart nobility against Buck and Light two full days, accepting then his challenge to run Buck vs. Glad in the regular Champion Stake, the entire purse being \$1,000. The way D. B. makes a "capital run" would make him a green immortality as a fugitive from half-breed Indians on his scalp intent, or as a base baller or a billiardist. And right well he flees like a frightened bird toward the Far West, his waning fortune giving him a desire to set with the western sun. I challenge him to run at or near Nashville, on ground new to each brace, at the time a large panel of sportsmen from all America will be on hand to see so interesting an event, where judges, horses, birds, men and the dogs will be all congregated and at the most favorable season of the year. I name those stainless gentlemen "Guyon" and Gen'l. Wm. H. Jackson, as judges, and have written assurances from the latter he will act, and he further says this two-days' race is the true test and bars accidents and proves bottom, without which all else is naught. I also put the rough but noble fielder against that "bombshell" Gladstone, fancily broken specially for field trials, in the regular stake which takes a half hour, as an enticing lure to draw him into the real battle, the fight par excellence, the gallant "go and stay," fast and sustained success. He leaves the cloud of witnesses assembled at our annual and national Campus Martius and runs home, past home, jumps the Mississippi river, the swamps and fens of Arkansas cannot check the flight of the superior blues from the native curs, and thinking himself safe he crouches in the saw briars of a western prairie, instead of battling in the corn, pea and grass fields of Tennessee, the finest quail grounds in the United States, light cover, and plenty of birds. He says Mr. Dew declines to make the race. Mr. Dew perfectly well knows all the dogs, and has diagnosed the case "from end to end" and is wise to decline. D. B. alleges the owner of Whip cannot afford two days' time to stay and work Whip, also says Whip will be working at home, and as both D. B. and brother use Whip, he will have a double amount of hard, conditioning training and could most easily be carried to Nashville. Now I happen to know the owner of Whip is master of his own time, has partners and clerks, has no boss to demand said two days' time of, and cannot make \$250 in two days at home. So why tuck tail (superior dogs) and run 500 miles due west when inferior dogs are facing you right on the established grounds? Running to an isolated spot in mid Winter, where no judges can be had, not even stopping at home long enough to kiss the baby. Gentlemen, you are not valiant enough for home guards. You might make splendid sleigh runners if you lived in snowy Canada. And if I had not seen it "in the papers" you had the best dogs in the world I never in this world would have found it out, and can hardly believe it now. But I do think they would get "all for speed" if a native Buck were to Light out after 'em.

The accuracy of the blues' logic and aim reminds me of D. B.'s best shot last season: Whip pointed a large berry in full view, Glad backed, D. B. instantly fired at the huddled covey and missed the whole pot-ple. P. H. B. from the depths of an aching void within, yelled like Cain unto Abel: "Now we will have to go by the butchers, as usual. Why in the name of Hazard did you not kill them?" "Because the dogs ran in between my gun and the pot-ple." "Then why did you not kill the dogs when you fired?" And D. B. has offered \$100 reward for a reply. But I must do him the justice to say he shoots much better on the ground than on the wing. D. B. says Countess ran nine miles and gave out, and Whip ran twenty-six miles; she was real fat and he in hard condition, she had not been out of my yard for three months, and he had been almost daily run on a pike behind a rockaway; this was in July, no gun along. Now for our side: Countess, Maude and others started from Mt. Adams, in Arkansas, to Price's ranche, twelve miles, in August; they were hunted along the road and Countess pointed the first

grouse she ever smelled (and did the same on quail) hunting merrily to camp. Maude left the gun, and in retrieving fell dead by the roadside. Thus passed away the pretty Maude; and though bred to Drake and Rock, left not a scion behind, while Countess also was twice bred, and I am proud to now own her and a brace from each litter in the finest health and of greatest promise. D. B. speaks of a hunt at Kerrville, and says Whip pointed ten covies, two natives one. These three dogs were hunted by Mr. P. H. B. and Mr. Wm. McDonald, who killed in all twenty-three quail. D. B. was not there, but same day Mr. Jas. McDonald and I, with Guy, Countess and Mr. McD.'s native, frequently saw the other party, met once or more, he and I had thirteen staunch covey points and four on woodcock, we two bagged fifty quails and four woodcock, shooting in woods and bare fields quite late in the season.

As we started, a short-eared, stiffened, sheepish looking, pale "yaller" and white she-dog was "chucked" back by Mr. Wm. McDonald, as he said she would do no good, but some harm. I asked, is she well bred? "Oh, she is grand on the bred, but meat is her best holt, and her name it is Grub, from these facts." "Has she a pedigree?" "Yes, only that, and nothing more, and reminds one always of Poe's Raven, distracted." "She is not by Dingo out of Wolf?" "Oh no, she is a sister of Strother's Frost, by Leicester out of Vietress; and she is a dark horse; there must be immense outcome in her, let us pray, for I paid \$50 for her, and she has a pedigree." So he "chucked" her back again, and we had a splendid day among the quail, more than double the "blue wing" of the party.

P. S.—I disclaim any imputation on D. B. as not paying his lost wagers; he has paid me many and owes me none. Although color blind, he sees his obligations at all times paid. Of the seven "failures" of my natives he mentions, Clara, Buff, Mack and Byron were given to Messrs. Poston, Overton, Judge Walker and my younger brother, who have and need no other dogs, do all their shooting over these, and I use them myself on all trips and excursions where several dogs are needed; better workers are not in any gentleman's possession this good day. Another, Lawson, is in Little Rock and highly valued, Capt. Pat Henry pronounces him the finest chicken dog he ever saw, and has seen him go by and from Pride on the prairies, refer to Capt. W. W. Tucker, Duval's Bluff. Dell was lost by the gentleman who was hunting her for me, Mr. B. Stephenson, of La Grange, Tenn., and we deeply regret it, as she was of extraordinary fine promise. One, only, of the eight was discarded, Van, and he for the reason we had eight that were better. Being color-blind, D. B. has shot wide of the mark. My constant hunting companions have the above dogs.

[The quotation is verbatim as in Mr. Strother's letter inclosed to us by "Guido."—Ed.]

Mr. Sanborn Challenges the Natives.

BALTIMORE, MICH.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—There seems to be considerable controversy and difference of opinion among "dog men" as to the relative "staying" qualities of blue bloods and natives. Perhaps the most direct and easy way to determine the question is to have a full and fair trial between representative dogs of the two classes.

I am not a betting man and do not aim for any "reputation" in that direction, but I own a specimen of blue blood, viz.: my champion Nellie—which I flatter myself is capable of sustaining the claim of the advocates of the blues, in regard to extra quality of nose, style, speed, staunchness, obedience, and last, not least, *staying qualities or bottom*.

So sanguine am I that all these desirable qualities are possessed in an eminent degree by my blue blood Nellie, that I am willing to back up my opinion if need be with a little cash.

I have read Mr. Getting's communication and others with considerable interest, and I will now offer an opportunity for testing this vexed question.

I will match my Nellie against any one native setter dog or bitch in a regular trial of from one to five days' duration, for a stake of \$100 each day. Trial to be on pinned grouse, and to be held at or near St. Paul, between 1st and 10th of September, each day's performance to be judged and decided at close of the day, both dogs to be judged on their full merits, viz.: *which is the best field dog, all things considered*. The judge to be mutually agreed on if possible, if not each choose a judge and the two judges choose a third.

The acceptor of this offer to name his dog and day and the number of days of trial, and send his letter of acceptance and \$100 forfeit to the Editor of the CHICAGO FIELD.

D. C. SANBORN.

[We have received \$100 deposit from Mr. Sanborn.—Ed.]

Mr. Hamilton Gittings Challenged.

BALTIMORE, MD.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—In your issue, July 13, Hamilton S. Gittings, Dickson's Station, Tenn., says: "I can name a native out of Mr. Campbell's old Buck, by Mr. Pritchett's Night, that can beat any blue in the United States, the dogs to be hunted three days, for \$100 each day, the match to come off after the trials at Nashville."

I suppose Mr. Gittings wants a race on fair terms. I will meet him half way and run a blue against the native he names, three full days, for \$300 a side. Supposing Mr. Gittings, like myself, would wish to run to rule, I name the rules as used by his state association last year with this change: each point to count five for, and each flush five against the dog making it. I will name one disinterested judge, he to name one, and these two to name a referee and place of meeting. Each side to pay his own judge, and the stake to pay the referee. The time between Dec. 12 and 25, 1878, to be named by him when he accepts the challenge. I herewith send \$150 forfeit, and name the Editor of the CHICAGO FIELD stakeholder, and ask Mr. Gittings to cover my forfeit in three weeks from publication of this. BALTIMORE.

[We have received \$150 deposit from "Baltimore."—Ed.]

PETREL.—Delaware City, Del.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—As you were to the largest extent responsible for Petrel's recent trip to England, it is my duty as well as pleasure to inform you that she is now here at Fair View, in her old quarters, in good condition, thanks to good attention abroad and upon the ship Sicily of the Red Star line.

Your assurance that Mr. Llewellyn would, in view of Gladstone's career, depart from his well known rule and permit Petrel to again visit Dan was more than fulfilled. Mr. Llewellyn and Mr. Buckell received her most kindly, averted a threatened attack of lung fever by proper remedies and carried out our wishes in every way. Anderson, who has care of Mr. Llewellyn's kennel, found much to his pleasure that Petrel knew him. Anderson always sends his dogs to bench or field in superb condition, as the reports often mention, and his old friend testifies to his kind attention. I never saw Petrel in better condition than she is to-day.

Of Dan's failing powers and her being bred to Count Dick, you have been informed. This is to be regretted only so far as it announces that the greatest of setters and of sires is drawing

near his life's close, and that upon the few living Dan dogs must devolve the keeping of the excellencies of a blood prepotent to an unapproached degree for all desired qualities. In the latter case of my own kennel, and possessing in Lincoln a Dan—Lill, I am well satisfied with the prospect of a litter by Count Dick. The latter, a Dan—Countess, has the size of his sire with much of the quality of his dam; and, of course, from such parentage has field qualities withal. He has himself proven a good sire—a litter by him out of Petrel's litter sister Phantom is believed by Mr. Buckell to be the best they have ever bred.

Both going and coming Petrel was consigned to the shipping house of Henry L. Sherlock & Sons, No. 9 Canning place, Liverpool. They had her taken from the ship and placed in their private office over night to avoid possible contretemps, and procured a hamper for her safe railway carriage. Mr. Llewellyn was so much pleased by their evident careful attention that he took occasion to compliment them, in a letter to me, in warm terms. If I shall have occasion to import other dogs I shall certainly ask the good offices of this reliable house. JOHN C. HIGGINS.

MORE IMPORTATIONS.—Boston, Mass.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Last week I wrote you of the purchase by Mr. Luther Adams of Countess Vesta, in whelp to Brewis' Dash II., for the Harvard Kennel Club, of Cambridge. I now have to report others, Mr. Adams has purchased for the same club, Dash III., full brother to Brewis' Dash II., which, Mr. Buckell writes, is a better looking dog than his brother Dash II., and is a splendid field dog, having been thoroughly broken by Armstrong, and shot over one season. With Dash came Countess Ada and Countess II., also purchased by Mr. Adams for the Harvard Kennel Club.

Countess Ada is by Dan out of Countess, and of same litter as Countess Vesta, Countess Moll, Countess Bess, Count Dick and Count Dan. Countess II. is by Count Dick out of Phantom, and own sister to Count Windem, winner of third in Crystal Palace Show. The last named dog with Lofty, Mr. Buckell considers by far the two finest looking dogs in England. Countess II. is fifteen months old and unbroken, but was going to the breaker after the Crystal Palace show (where she won third prize) if Mr. Adams had not bought her. Mr. Buckell represents her as a little larger than Petrel and perfect in form and very beautiful. The Harvard Kennel Club will break her this season. They will breed neither dogs nor bitches which are not well broken and known to be a No. 1 field dog. We should only breed from the best and well-tried field dogs. See what Pickles did for Rock. We know he was a good fielder. Any dog that can win first in a field of dogs, with Ranger and Rob Roy in, when in their youth certainly was no slouch. Rock is an upbeated bold ranger and staunch field dog to-day on all kinds of game common to New England. Countess Ada has been shot over part of one season by Mr. Buckell, and is a good one in the field, and a beautiful looking bitch. These four, with Drake and three Rock—Dora pups, good ones, too, in the kennel, along with old Rock and Dora to call on if need be, the Harvard Kennel Club is well heeled. Look out, for the Harvard Kennel Club is coming. LIGHTFOOT.

MR. STODDARD TO "CASPIAN."—Dayton, O.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Why "Caspian" should so grossly misrepresent Mr. Whitman's native setter bitch Pearl, I cannot imagine. It is impossible to say whether the slander is the effect of excessive zeal in a blue-blood man or malignity in one of Mr. Whitman's fellow "native advocates." Who, or what "Caspian" is, is of little importance, so long as the spirit which prompted him to write the article referred to, is recognized and the facts fully known. "Caspian's" position is simply that of a witness, who, knowing nothing about certain facts, publicly testifies concerning them, or having full knowledge of the facts, misrepresents them. "He can hang his hat on either peg," for no man, knowing Pearl, could give the impression he has concerning her and not know he was doing her great injustice.

As one who claims to be loyal to the blue blood cause, yet not so bigoted as to be unwilling to recognize and freely acknowledge merit in the natives, I wish to contradict the impression given of Pearl. I have seen her in the field and have shot over her, and know whereof I speak. I was at Hampton and had shot over Pearl before she ran in the trials, and in spite of her bad record in the trials, and notwithstanding she was but half broken at the time, I would not have exchanged her (had she been mine) for any one of the winners, nor for any dog that ran in the trials, Thorstein and Gladstone alone excepted. I believe that she is one of the grandest field dogs in America to-day. As a brood bitch I know nothing about her. E. F. STODDARD.

DOGS AS PROPERTY.—Last month, as mentioned by us, one of Bonnet Carre's pups, belonging to Mrs. Nailer, of Newark, N. J., was poisoned. Mrs. Nailer sued the poisoner, Wm. Murphy, a neighbor, and recovered \$25. Jersey justice is world-wide, and in this instance the old state sustained her reputation.

VIRILS.

DART-LEICESTER.—Mr. L. H. Smith's Dart to his champion Leicester.

ROSEBUD-JERRY.—Mr. John D. Olcott's bull-terrier bitch Rosebud to his Jerry.

ZEPHYR-GLADSTONE.—Mr. D. Bryson's Zephyr (Raké-Fanny) to champion Gladstone.

FAN-DROP.—Mr. W. T. Irwin's pointer bitch Fan to his large-sized pointer dog Drop.

EDITH-PEDIGREE.—Mr. L. Lamkin's native setter bitch Edith to Mr. Whitman's Pedigree.

MERSEY-GLADSTONE.—Mr. L. H. Smith's Mersey (Leicester-Dart) to champion Gladstone.

BELLE-PEDIGREE.—Mr. Scott Lee's Gordon bitch Belle to Mr. Chas. N. Whitman's Laverack dog Pedigree.

DAISY-PEDIGREE.—Mr. C. C. Pettit's Llewellyn bitch Daisy (sister to Sanborn's Nellie) to Mr. Chas. N. Whitman's Pedigree.

JESSIE-TAM O'SHANTER.—Mr. G. G. Hammond's collie bitch Jessie to Mr. T. W. Lawson's imported collie Tam O'Shanter.

MURPHY-DROP.—Mr. Thos. G. Field's liver-colored pointer bitch Murphy to Mr. W. T. Irwin's large-sized liver-colored pointer Drop (Bird-Beauty).

Names Claimed.

TOM MOORE.—Mr. T. W. Lawson, Cambridge, Mass., claims the name of Tom Moore for his red Irish setter dog puppy (Mac-Judy) whelped March 13, 1878.

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.—Mr. W. T. Irwin, Topeka, claims the name of Lucia di Lammermoor for his pointer bitch puppy by champion Sancho out of Baker's Queen; she is liver and white.

BEACON, FLOUNCE II. AND ECHO.—Mr. Alfred Jenkins, Jr., Baltimore, Md., claims the names of Beacon, for his dog puppy by Gladstone out of Frost; and Flounce II. and Echo for his bitch and dog puppies by champion Elcho out of Flounce.

Whelps.

PHOEBY.—Mr. J. S. Jones' orange and white bitch Phoby

whelped twelve, June 17, eight dogs and four bitches, by his Jet.

ERIN.—St. Louis Kennel Club's Irish setter bitch Erin has whelped five, two dogs and three bitches, by Thorstein.

BERTIE.—Mr. Pangborn's Irish water spaniel bitch Bertie (Jack-Fly) has whelped seven, two dogs and five bitches.

CHAMPION BIDDY.—St. Louis Kennel Club's champion Irish setter bitch Biddy has whelped seven, four dogs and three bitches, by Thorstein.

Sales.

CURLEW.—Mr. Jno. N. Shapley, Hazleton, Pa., has sold to Mr. Henry O. Thomason, Leland, Ill., his champion Rob Roy—Bess pup Curlew, whelped March 16, 1878; color, black, white and tan.

BLACK ROMEO I.—Mr. W. T. Irwin, Topeka, Kan., has sold to Mr. Pangborn his black setter puppy Black Romeo I. (Pride of the West—Nellie.) He will be put in immediate training for the field.

Natural History.

The Hutchins' Goose, Auser Hutchinsii.

BY HOMO.

Dr. Richardson in his valuable work on ornithology tells us that the Hutchins' goose was for a long time taken for the brant or an emaciated Canada goose. Its resemblance to the latter is so great, were it not for its decreased size and the more distinct barred markings on its breast and belly, the two would be identical. Abundant in Hudson Bay and breeding in numbers in Felix harbor, it is seldom seen in our eastern waters excepting in severe seasons, and then rarely. The writer has noticed them on one or two occasions in company with the Canada goose at Egg Harbor, N. J., and was fortunate once in killing a fine specimen, it being called by the baymen there the sedge goose, and known to them by that name only, they also state that it is not at all common on their portion of the Atlantic coast.

The Hutchins' goose is abundant on the Pacific coast as far south as California, and the lakes of all the western territories at times throng with them. In one of the late issues of the CHICAGO FIELD there appeared an article on the subject of brant which was calculated to lead sportsmen astray in regard to the anser or goose family, and if I am not mistaken, the true brant, *Auser brenta* was not mentioned or described at all, while the several fowls mentioned, namely, the Canada goose, white fronted goose, Hutchins' goose, and snow goose, were all called brant; the latter, *Auser brenta*, and a variety of the same rarely met with, *Brenta nigricans*, being a salt water loving bird rarely if ever met with inland, and seldom crossing overland unless so driven by storm, but following the coast always in its migrations.

A good specimen of the Hutchins' goose was shot on the Delaware Bay this winter, the skin falling into the hands of Mr. Chris. Wood, of Philadelphia, from whom Mr. Krider purchased it. I have made a sketch of the bird, believing it would be of assistance to the readers of the CHICAGO FIELD, and I give below its measurements:

Length to end of tail, 25 inches; extent of wings, 49 inches; wing from flexure, 16½ inches; tail, 5½ inches; bill along the back, 1½ inches; along side of lower mandible, 1½ inches; tarsus, 2½ inches; middle toe, 2½ inches; its claw, 4-12 inch; weight, 4½ pounds.

A description of the Canada goose, as to color, etc., would answer for the Hutchins' goose, excepting that on the latter the upper and lower breast is delicately marked with close running barred lines, while on the former the breast is of a more solid, ashy grey, the lines being not nearly so distinct; besides, there is an average difference of two or two and a half pounds in the weight of the two birds in favor of the Canada goose.

GOATSUCKERS.—LeRoy, Ill.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—In all the various works on ornithology with reference to the family of *Caprimulgus*, or true goatsuckers, of which we have two genera in this country, viz: *autrostomus* and *chordeiles*. All seem to agree on one point, and "Dr. Elliott Coues says that in both, the feet are so extremely short that the birds cannot perch in the usual way, but sit lengthwise on a large branch or crouch on the ground. In hundreds of cases, both of *Autrostomus vociferus*, (Gd.) and *Chordeiles virginianus* (Swainson), I have always found it to be the case without exception, until recently, when to my great astonishment, I flushed in three different places, whippoorwills with young, the old birds in each case (I marked one each time) sat across a limb in the same position as a robin or sparrow would. One sat upon a paw-paw tree about four feet high, on a limb the size of a common ramrod; the second on a small red oak as thick as my arm, and the third on the top of a brush pile, distance from four feet to two rods away, so close were they that I could distinguish the male from female by the white and brown-tipped pectenes. I have no doubt about their being whippoorwills. A friend who was with me said he never saw it done before, although he lives close to the timber. Whether their having young ones made the difference or not I cannot say, for I never, even in nesting time, saw them perch that way, although I have repeatedly flushed them and found their nests and eggs. I would like to hear from some ornithologist on the subject. Remembering also the controversy which existed through the English Field some time ago relative to the food and method of procuring the same by the *Scolopax rusticola*, (Lin.) European woodcock. Some time ago I took from the stomach of an American woodcock, *Philohela minor* (Gray,) a small wireworm which I have preserved in alcohol; it is about one inch in length. HENRY YORKE.

A HERONY.—Marshall's Ferry, Ill.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I have recently visited the nesting place of the great blue heron, *Ardea herodias*, or "blue crane," as it is sometimes called, on the Wabash bottoms. The herony covers about ten acres and is near the river, in the low bottom land. For some reason the birds have selected only the large sycamore trees to build in, and they must be partial to these as there are plenty of oaks and other trees equally large.

I was attracted to the place by the noise of the young birds while being fed. The sounds resembled the growling of a large drove of hogs more than anything else that I can compare it with, and to a timid person not knowing what it was, would be apt to be badly frightened. Every tree contained from two to fifteen nests, some of which I should judge had been used several years in succession by adding more material to them each year. Some of them were nearly the size of a sugar hoghead, and were composed of sticks from half an inch to two inches in diameter, and from one to three feet long. The nests are lined inside with down from the old birds. They were all built on the highest part of the trees; the ground beneath the trees was bare of vegetation and covered with debris from the nests and birds above. Large quills and feathers strewn about show that some of the young fall out and are devoured by the hogs and many buzzards which are continually hovering about, watching their

chances for a square meal. The young lie very quietly, in their nests, except when the old ones bring them their meals of fish, then they stretch up their long necks and utter a gurgling kind of growl, and seem to say, "that's bully grub, bring us some more." I am satisfied that the young stay at home until they are able to fly away, as I saw several nearly as large as the old ones in the nests, but saw none alive on the ground in my rambles about the place. The smell of the rotten eggs, etc., reminded me of a sulphur spring. BIG HATCHET.

Rifle.

Opening of a New Range.

NEW YORK.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—A formal opening of the New Jersey State Rifle Association was duly accomplished, according to programme on the 25th inst., with the exception that Gov. McClellan failed to put in his appearance, but his Excellency was duly represented by Gen. Stryker and other members of his staff, together with the principal officers of the State National Guards. The grounds are midway between Elizabethport and Elizabeth on the New Jersey Central Railway, at a new station called Brinton, from the name of the range, which name was selected from the middle name of Geo. B. McClellan, in honor of the distinguished consideration and interest he has manifested in establishing this first state rifle range.

The association opened their grounds under a salute of thirteen guns attended by a large concourse of citizens from home and abroad. The spot selected for the range could not have been more discriminate. Its accessibility from the city of New York and other cities opens a strong future, looking to a formidable rivalry to Creedmoor. The broad green lawn of the latter is wanting at Brinton, but that range was not as far advanced on its opening day, five years ago, as the New Jersey range is to-day.

The grounds extend from the railroad north to the marshes skirting the bay, the front being slightly upland, where the benches are made, giving on the longer ranges distances from the targets: eight, nine, ten and twelve hundred yards. The state range is located to the left of 200 yards, with targets located midway to the long range targets. The association deserves a good deal of credit for their persistent course in pushing their claims before the legislature at different sessions, and not until the call for troops during the railroad riots did they see any hopes for assistance from that quarter. The Jersey man is slow to contribute money for a mere idea, but when an actual necessity arises which is tangible and productive, he generally comes up to the exigency of the times, even though a little tardy. The state appropriated six thousand dollars last winter for this purpose, and well has the association improved the time.

The demand for membership has more than met expectation. It has enrolled as members over 200, and enlarging the list daily.

I observed among the distinguished officers present besides Adjutant Gen. W. S. Stryker, the Governor's immediate representative, Maj. Gen. G. Mott, commanding the National Guards of the state, accompanied by his staff, Col. Willing, Col. Loder, Gen. Ward and Major Dwyer. Among others present were Col. Sterling, general inspector of rifle practice; Gen. J. W. Plume, first brigade; Col. Morrill, of the 3d; Col. Steele, of the 4th; and Major Sloan, of the 7th; Judge Stanton, G. S. Schermerhorn, Jr., J. P. Walters, Capt. J. G. Story, Gen. Shaler and Col. Scott, of the National Rifle Association.

The first match contested was at 300 and 1,000 yards for a gold badge, five shots each distance. The leading scores were as follows:

	300 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
W. Gun	23	23	46
L. Geiger	24	22	46
H. Fisher	21	20	41
R. Rathbone	22	19	41
O. McLaughlin	23	18	41
I. L. Allen	21	18	39
C. Dusenbury	18	19	37
G. L. Morse	19	17	36
C. A. Hodgeman	16	19	35
F. H. Holton	11	20	31
I. P. Walters	13	17	30
J. A. Hatry	19	10	29
N. D. Ward	11	11	22

While this long-range match was fairly under way a subscription match was started at 200 yards distance, seven shots per man. I hand you the scores as follows:

G. T. Carter, 29; C. A. Watson, 29; J. F. Rathen, 28; W. P. Wood, 28; A. Gibbs, 28; J. S. Conlin, 28; B. Squires, 27; L. H. Grave, 26; B. A. Vail, 26; Charles Garner, 25; Commodore J. G. Hill, 24; W. Hadden-hurst, 23; G. M. Townsend, 22; C. H. Houghton, 22; E. T. Davis, 22; C. A. Stevens, 22; S. A. Miller, 21; H. C. Howsall, 20; Col. Howard, 20; J. J. Dermott, 19.

The directors shot for a "Director's" gold badge at 200 yards distance, five shots each. Mr. Collins, the winner, was formerly a prominent marksman at Creedmoor. Following are the scores:

J. T. B. Collins, 22; B. A. Vail, 21; George Carter, 21; Major Henry Fulton, 20; George L. Winn, 19; Dr. J. M. Dart, 19; Gen. Mott, 16; P. Bonnett, 16; Capt. W. H. DeHart, 15; George A. Squire, 15; Gen. J. H. Plume, 13; Col. W. H. Sterling, 9; Col. E. H. Wright, 8.

This concluded the shooting, the range was formally declared open for practice. VTDI.

NOT VERY KEEN FOR THE HONOR.—According to the programme adopted lately by the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association the first competition for the selection of an American rifle team to defend the Centennial trophy during the current year should have taken place on July 16. The conditions of the competition were adopted at so late a moment, and so little notice was given of the dates on which they would take place, that the majority of riflemen, even in New York, were completely in the dark about the whole affair.

When it was found that only four riflemen altogether had qualified themselves for places on the team by entering at the proper time and participating in the first competition, it was resolved to appoint new dates for the selection of the team sufficiently far off for ample notice to be given to all interested in rifle matters. All persons, however, who may have shot on July 16, and who will have completed their scores July 17, may, if they wish, stand on them instead of shooting the first competition over again. The new dates adopted were as follows: First competition, July 23 and 24; second competition, July 30 and 31; third competition, August 6 and 7; fourth competition, August 13 and 14. The last two competitions must be made at Creedmoor, under the supervision of the National Rifle Association. The former ones could be made on any range in the United States. The scores must be certified to on oath by the competitor and one witness.

The weather was favorable at Creedmoor, on the 16th ult., and the four gentlemen who shot made fair records. They stood as follows:

	300 yds.	500 yds.	1,000 yds.	Totals.
H. F. Clarke	70	66	67	203
R. Rathbone	71	64	63	198
H. Fisher	68	63	53	184
S. T. G. Dudley	59	65	—	—

Only one of the four, Mr. H. F. Clarke, however, scored on the 17th, when he made 72, 70, 58—200 with a total of 401 out of 450 on the first competition. There does not seem to be much anxiety to represent the N. R. A.

EMPIRE CLUB MATCH.—The members of the Empire Club, New York, shot scores in their Average Match at 600 yards, on July 17. The following were the best scores out of a possible 50 points:

R. Rathbone, 47; J. P. Waters, 45

S. T. G. Dudley, 46; F. H. Holton, 43

H. Fisher, 45

THE CITY CLUB CUP.—Springfield, Ohio.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The silver cup offered by the City Club (Rifle) was won by D. Alt, on a score of 43 out of a possible 50, distance 100 yards, any kind of open sighted rifle. BZZZ.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.—This house has been refitted at great expense and has now been made worthy of being the largest house in the West. Those who visit it on Monday evening next, August 5, to witness the performance of the Colville Folly Company will find that the house comes up to every idea of "first-class."

At the Madison regatta, the Lulu of Madison beat the Agamemnon, of Geneva, by 34 seconds.

FOR SALE.—A very handsome English double-barrel breech-loading shot-gun, in case complete; two sets of Damascus barrels, one for field and the other for duck and trap shooting, both hard shooting. Weight of gun 9½ lbs., length of barrels 30 inches. The gun is almost as good as new. Cost, when new, \$450. Price \$350. Reason for selling, owner has no use. F. P. TAYLOR, dealer in sportsmen's goods, 72 East Madison Street, Chicago, (Advt.)

Chicago Field.

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N. ROWE, (MOHAWK)..... Editor and Manager.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1878.

GAME—ITS EXTINCTION; THE CAUSE, AND THE REMEDY.

Among the natural sources of wealth which greatly enhance the value of any country in the eyes of civilized as well as uncivilized men are rivers and lakes well stocked with fish, and fields and forests abounding in game. It was to such a country that the early discoverers of America came. The record which is preserved of their first impressions of the new country is that its forests and streams offered an abundant supply of the choicest food. It was this fact that was held out as one of the strongest inducements to their friends to come over and join them. A marked change, however, has taken place since those days and the present. If the early colonists should revisit their settlements on the James river, or on the Hudson, or on Massachusetts Bay, they would be sadly in danger of starving to death if they endeavored to live on the fish and game they should find; and their reports on this subject would present a striking contrast to those of two centuries ago. Instead of reporting to their friends as Capt. Miles Standish, of the Plymouth colony did in 1621 that "Deer and wild fowl were very plentiful, and only a few hours' hunting each day were necessary to provide enough to last the colony a week," they would undoubtedly report that no traces of game excepting a few squirrels and rabbits could be found, and that it is exceedingly doubtful if any deer or larger game ever existed in the country.

We recently visited Plymouth, famous for the historic associations which cluster about it, and noted the general condition of the country, in one of the oldest settled regions of the old Bay State, relative to game. In the vicinity of Plymouth we found extensive tracts of country covered with pine and shrub oak, the natural home of the deer, but we learned that it was seldom now that a deer was heard of. The same extensive stretches of pine and shrub oak forests we found extended along the line of the Cape Cod railroad from Plymouth to Harwich, but our inquiries and observations along the road were met with a similar answer to that which we had received at Plymouth. Ruffed grouse, rabbits and foxes still flourished, though not very abundant, but water-fowl were quite plenty, both on the north and south shore. A visit to Long Island revealed also the same barrenness of a country peculiarly adapted for deer and other game. The island is a hundred miles long with an average width of twenty miles. Through the center of it, nearly the entire length, formerly ran a belt of pine woods of from eight to ten miles in width, and here deer were found in abundance when the island was first settled. The woods afforded them ample retreat and the meadows on the southern side and the higher land on the northern gave them excellent and diversified feeding-ground. The pine woods have been mostly destroyed by fire and the axe, and have given way to small pines and scrub oak. Though an occasional deer is still found on the island, yet they are few and far between.

It is impossible to study this subject of the diminution of game and its causes without having our attention continually drawn to the forests of the country. Their growing thinness and the difficulty of obtaining good lumber from regions which only a few years ago supplied the full demand, has called attention as to how the forests can be preserved, and a supply of timber for building, and wood for fuel be insured for the years to come. The cutting down of the forests has resulted in climatic changes which have seriously affected the healthfulness of certain localities and undoubtedly affected the climate of the whole country. The rivers and ponds also, which contribute to the general healthfulness and beauty of the country which they irrigate and drain, have in many cases almost dried up, and the value of the rivers as means of power for manufactures, has been seriously affected. The destruction of the forests and the extermination of game have closely followed each other, and the loss of both is alike a national misfortune. If we were asked what other evil has resulted other than that we have lost some of the most delicious food, we should reply that the physical deterioration of the men of to-day in many respects, as compared with their fathers, is undoubtedly due to the fact that their diet is almost exclusively confined to the meats of domestic animals. We cannot endure fatigue and privation as they were accustomed to. It is possible we have improved intellectually, but if it has been at the sacrifice of our health it has been dearly gained.

As we look into the causes which have so quickly stripped the forests of their valuable trees, and the country of its wild animals and wild fowls, we find that they are not the result of natural agencies. Both alike are the result of a wanton profligacy and wholesale slaughter. In traveling through the forests of New York and New England and the pinceries of Wisconsin, this unnatural waste and destruction of the forests, in trees partly stripped and left to rot on the ground, as well as large districts carelessly or maliciously burned over, have greeted our sight on every side. Just so is it in the case of game. Its scarcity at the present time in many portions of the country is the result of unnatural rather than natural causes. Wherever and whenever it has been found it has been slaughtered without any regard to the fact that neither home consumption, nor the markets, call for it. One of the most common, as well as valuable, game, which was formerly found in all parts of the country, east and west, the deer, has been entirely killed off in many localities, and its numbers fearfully thinned out, even where it is still to be found, and not because the natural demand has called for it, but on account of the ruthless destruction to which it has been subjected.

There is a class of men who call themselves sportsmen, but to whom the name of game butchers would apply, who are responsible for this state of affairs. They draw a bead on anything that comes within their range, whether it be a young fawn only a week old, or a prairie chicken just out of the shell. They would shoot a ruffed grouse as quickly sitting on her half-hatched eggs as they would if she were in season, and thus destroy a whole brood at one shot. The game butcher has also carried on a war of ex-

termination against the buffalo, one of the noblest of the native game of America, and although Congress took the matter in hand he has not ceased from his destructive work.

To no one is the game butcher better known or more thoroughly disliked than by the true sportsman. That consideration and magnanimity which a sportsman exercises to his game, he knows and cares nothing about. The sportsman does not corral his game and then, having got it in his clutches, whet his knife at his leisure, and deliberately cut the throats of his helpless victims, as we knew an instance of in Maine a few years ago, where a herd of six moose were driven by a severe snowstorm into the clutches of a party of loggers who "stuck" them one after the other, although they knew they would be unable to use the meat, and then left them to rot or for the wolves and foxes to prey upon. The true sportsman recognizes the fact that game must breed as well as domestic animals, and that unless they are allowed to do that they will be exterminated. No one is more desirous that suitable laws which shall ensure protection to game at certain times and under certain circumstances shall be enacted and enforced than he.

The protection of game is a subject that the whole country is interested in, quite as much as the sportsman. Venison, snipes, ducks and prairie chickens are delicacies which ought to be as common and as cheap as domestic meats. And we repeat the assertion which it is impossible to refute, that there is no good reason why they are not. It is not the natural demand caused by an increase of population which accounts for the limited supply at the present day, but the scarcity is the result of willful and unnecessary extravagance with which the natural wealth of the country has been squandered.

The same may be said of the fish butcher whom we have frequently watched fishing and have seen as busily engaged in his work of destruction on the water, as the game butcher on land. Not satisfied with having had the sport (in fact, he has no true idea of sport) of catching a fine string of fish, he keeps on until obliged to desist on account of sheer fatigue, and then he closes up his work of slaughter by throwing away a half-bushel or more which he has no use for. He it is who is responsible for the scarcity of fish in our rivers and lakes, which has rendered it necessary to re-stock them by artificial means.

There are millions of acres of land in the states east of the Mississippi either covered with a portion of the original forests, or with subsequent growths, and containing marshes and swamps, fit for nothing but to be the home of game, which would thrive and prosper in them. As they now exist, these tracts of wood and swamp country are lying profitless to their owners and to the country at large. Is it not possible that some method can be devised by which these sports, which seem to have been reserved by nature for this very purpose, shall be utilized in the cultivation of game, and the country be thus re-stocked, and the danger of the extermination of some of the best of game animals for food be averted? The success which has attended the efforts in the cultivation of fish it is hoped will suggest to the national or state governments or to individuals some methods for the successful cultivation of game. The common deer thrives under domestication, and the moose and others of the same family would undoubtedly propagate their young under confinement, which they would scarcely feel, as well as in their native wilds. With birds, especially snipes, woodcocks, grouse, quails and ruffed grouse, the difficulties to their successful culture are well known, as they never have thriven to any extent under domestication, but more difficult and apparently hopeless tasks than their successful culture have been overcome. Some means we believe can be devised for successful game culture, such, for instance, as the setting apart by each state of certain tracts of hill or meadow, swamp or forest land, as a state park, suitable for the species which it is designed to cultivate, with commissioners appointed who shall have the whole under their charge as is the case with the fish commissioners, shooting to be excluded on the land so set apart. The natural increase would cause a portion of the game to seek other places and thus this preserve would be a nursery for stocking the surrounding country, and in this way our game would at least be saved from extermination.

Other valuable game, which is not found in this, but which habitates the same latitudes in other countries, might also be imported and cultivated here.

There still remain certain localities in the northern portions of the states of Maine, New York, Michigan and the northwestern states where large game, the moose, elk and buck, still exist. Prairie chickens are found in all the Western states and are abundant in the states west of the Mississippi. Ruffed grouse and quails are found in scattering numbers in every state, and if they were not so tenacious of life they would have been exterminated ere this in the thousands of snares which lie in wait for them at all seasons of the year. Water-fowl, especially ducks of almost every species, are still abundant in the lakes and rivers of the northern and western states, and are found in nearly every state in the Union. To see that what is still left us of our once abundant game wealth, should be protected and the "game butchers" vigorously punished, is the imperative duty of both state and national governments. The manufacture of a thousand game laws (and the game laws are among the deadliest of the many dead laws in our statute books) will do no good if no one is appointed who is able and competent to enforce them. The recent appointment of four state constables by the State of New York to protect the game in the Adirondack region of that state is a move in the right direction, so also is that of importing moose from Maine, which we have previously noticed, for the purpose of restocking the Adirondacks with this noble and valuable game.

THE KANSAS STATE ASSOCIATION.—The sportsmen of Kansas have formed a state association, and have issued the following circular:

The Kansas State Association for the protection of game and fish, will hold their first annual tournament at Ottawa, Kansas, beginning on Tuesday, October 8, 1878, and continuing for four days.

The cash prizes offered by this association amount to \$3,500, and the entries will be open to all amateurs in the United States. From present indications the attendance of state clubs will be unusually full, and the managers of the tournament having been instructed to purchase 6,000 wild pigeons for the occasion, sportsmen are guaranteed an enjoyable season of amusement and a hunter's welcome.

Our fair ground park is the most beautiful one in Kansas, and fully provided with buildings, which will be opened free to manufacturers who may desire to place on exhibition and sale their guns and other sporting articles.

We would suggest, with the most deferential modesty, that we are open for the reception of any contributions which our American manufacturers may be pleased to offer in the way of prizes, to be given to the sportsmen of the tournament, in any manner the donors may direct.

Address all communications to the undersigned at Ottawa, Kansas.
E. E. FULLER,
Secretary Kansas State Association.

NOTICE.—The CHICAGO FIELD is \$4 a year; \$2 for six months; \$1 for three months; five copies, \$15, strictly in advance.

DEXTER PARK TOURNAMENT.—Mr. T. Staggs will give a large tournament at Dexter Park on August 27, 28, 29 and 30, next. There will be six purses; two of \$350, two of \$450, one of \$300, and one of \$600, divided into five prizes in each shoot, ranging from \$175 to \$25, at ten single birds, entrance \$10, including the birds. There will also be a club shoot open to teams of two from any club organized previous to July 1, each club to enter as many teams as it may wish; the shooting will be at 10 single rises, 21 yards, and 5 double rises, 18 yards; entrance fee to each team, \$50, and birds extra; the prizes will be five; the first \$365, the second \$240, the third \$175, the fourth \$125, and the fifth \$95. Besides these shoots, the last day, Friday, August 30, there will be a five ground trap shoot, Hurlingham rules, 15 single rises, \$15 entrance, birds included, five prizes, of \$150, \$130, \$100, \$80, and \$50. All purses to fill or pro-rate; in case they over-kill, one-half the amount will be reserved for expenses, the balance pro-rated. Otherwise there will be no deduction for expenses. The shooting will be from H and T Parker plunge traps. Capt. A. H. Bogardus, Abraham Kleinmann, Ira A. Paine, J. Ward, Canada, J. Close, Pontiac, Mich., N. Dowie, Geneseo, Ill., and Fred. Erb, St. Joe, Mo., will be handicapped at four yards extra distance in the shoot proper and at ties, but not in club or ground trap shoots. Guns larger than ten bore barred.

CHANGES IN GAME LAWS.—The supreme court has decided the game law of Nebraska unconstitutional, which puts the old law in force. Therefore prairie chickens which are very numerous can be shot from Aug. 1st to Jan. 1st, also ruffed grouse, sage chickens and woodcocks; quails, wild turkeys, buffaloes, elks, mountain sheep, deer and antelopes from Oct. 1st to Jan. 1st. Virginia: Open season for quails Oct. 15th to Jan. 1st; deer, Sept. 1st to Jan. 15th. Mississippi, open season for all game excepting wild turkeys, from Sept. 15th to March 15th; wild turkeys from Sept. 15th to May 1st. Kansas: The supreme court has decided the restriction on the transportation of game out of the state unconstitutional. Non-residents as well as residents can ship it out. Ontario: Close season for game; wild turkeys, grouse, pheasants, and partridges shall not be hunted, taken, or killed between Feb. 1st and Oct. 1st; quails shall not be hunted, taken or killed between Jan. 1st and Oct. 1st; woodcocks shall not be hunted, taken or killed between Jan. 1st and Aug. 1st; snipes shall not be hunted or killed between May 1st and Aug. 15th; water fowls, known as mallard, grey duck, black duck, wood or Summer duck, shall not be hunted, taken or killed between Jan. 1st and Sept. 1st.

A GRACEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—The Audubon and South End shooting clubs, it will be remembered, had two friendly matches as a trial of skill, both of which the Audubon Club won. These club matches are beneficial; they tend to closer intimacy between the respective members and a stimulus to greater proficiency in wing shooting. The following graceful letter has been received by Mr. Chas. Kern, president of the Audubon Club, from Dr. F. B. Norcom, president of the South End Shooting Club:

CHICAGO, ILL.
CHAS. KERN, Esq., President Audubon Club.—Dear Sir: In the name of the members of the South End Shooting Club, I tender to you our thanks for the gentlemanly and courteous treatment extended us in the late match at Dexter Park. Though defeated we acknowledge your kindness, and hope on some future occasion to meet you and again test our skill in that most manly of all sports, wing-shooting, against the best club in the state of Illinois. With respect, I remain,
Yours, obediently,
F. B. NORCOM,
Pres't South End Shooting Club.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS.—In his return match with Mr. Wallace for £200 a side at one hundred birds each, Captain Bogardus was defeated by nine birds. Mr. Wallace killed seventy-one and Captain Bogardus sixty-two. Of the first twenty-five birds the Captain missed sixteen. In the first match it will be remembered they tied, the cable stating at ninety-seven each, which we questioned as being too big a score at blue rocks, ground traps, thirty yards rise, and the dispatch regarding the score in the following match proves we were right. On Monday Captain Bogardus and Captain Shelley, of the Notting Hill Gun Club, shot a match for £200 a side which Captain Bogardus won. Captain Shelley retired at his eighty-ninth bird, having killed sixty-four, to the Captain's seventy-seven. Captain Bogardus shot the match out, scoring eighty-four, which the cable informs us is the highest score ever made in England.

COLGATE'S HARNESS SOAP.—Said a gentleman to us a few days ago, who is noted for his well-kept horses, harness and carriage: "I owe you one good turn, for in the CHICAGO FIELD I saw the advertisement of Colgate & Co.'s harness soap. I consider it the best article of the kind I ever used. It pays for itself in preserving the leather, and is equally good for horses." The next day telling a lively stable proprietor what the gentleman referred to said, he replied he never used any other soap. At different times we have heard the same high opinions of it expressed by others. This is no puff, but a notice we take pleasure in giving to an article deserving of general use and the high estimation in which it is held by those who have used it.

ARCHERY.—It is surprising how popular archery is becoming. We are glad to see it, for the more out-door pleasures we have for ladies the healthier they will be. Any evening along the lake shore are to be seen parties of ladies and gentlemen engaged in archery; and from the surrounding country we understand it has become very popular this Summer. J. F. Marster, of 125 Nassau street, New York, and 55 Court street, Brooklyn, manufactures the very finest archery to be obtained. Mr. Marster is an old established dealer in sportsman's goods generally, and has for a long time enjoyed the cream of the Brooklyn custom where he has been for years located. Since opening a branch in New York he is becoming equally popular.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.—The Eighteenth Annual Exposition of the St. Louis Fair Association commences on Monday, Sept. 9, and continues open to Saturday, Oct. 12. Fifty thousand dollars in prizes will be distributed. Those who have never attended the St. Louis Fair can form but little idea of it. Without any question, it is the finest in the country. Indeed, there is nothing like it—the nearest being the Kansas City Exposition. On Thursday, which is the big day for visitors, last year there were one hundred thousand people present, and not a disorderly person.

THE WISCONSIN STATE ASSOCIATION.—"Will Wildwood" in a communication this week asks if the Wisconsin State Sportsmen's Association is dead or sleeping. The same question has often occurred to us. It is much to be regretted that the association has not more vitality, for no state is more fortunate in its game resources than Wisconsin, all that is required being a vigorous state association with auxiliary local clubs to protect the game and save it from extermination. Wake up, gentlemen, and let those within and out of your state know you yet live.

THANKS.—The Forrester Club of this city will accept our thanks for the compliment of electing us an honorary member.

CAUGHT.—On Sunday last some pot-hunting roughts went out to Austin, near this city, with the intention of shooting the young prairie chickens. So soon as they saw some of the Austin sportsmen coming in their direction they ran. The Austin sportsmen having taken their guns with them, fired them off, and the pot-hunting roughts thinking they were shooting also, returned and joined them, when they were captured and locked up, and their guns taken from them. We have not heard the final disposition of them. We congratulate the Austin sportsmen on their vigilance in enforcing the game laws, and hope their good example will be followed by others.

MR. RUSSELL TO MR. SCHMEHL.—Mr. S. P. Russell has placed in our hands a deposit of \$50 as forfeit, and challenges Mr. Henry Schmehl to walk him a match for \$500 a side. The man who walks the greatest number of miles to be the winner of the match. The match to take place at the Exposition Building between now and the 15th August, or at any other suitable place in Chicago. Mr. Russell desired originally to make the match one of six days, but Mr. Schmehl preferring seventy-five hours, Mr. Russell has modified his challenge accordingly. Mr. Schmehl will please to call and notify us of his intentions in the matter.

THE POCKET SCALE.—Every sportsman should have one of Fish & Simpson's pocket scales. It weighs from two ounces to fifteen pounds, and being but three inches in length and half an inch in diameter is easily carried in the pocket. It is made of the best brass and heavily nickel plated. There is not a shooter or fisherman who has not at some time felt the urgent need of just such an article. The cost of them, sent by mail, is only fifty cents. Address Fish & Simpson, 132 Nassau street, New York.

THE ST. PAUL BENCH SHOW AND FIELD TRIALS.—The Minnesota Kennel Club have determined to hold field trials on prairie chickens immediately after the bench show. The trials will take place at Sauk Centre. An encampment will be formed, which is a sensible measure, as there will be no time lost going to and coming from the hunting grounds. The programme and list of prizes, as well as those of the bench show, will be found in our kennel columns. We have no doubt both will be a great success.

THE BALTIMORE TRIALS.—We regret to learn that the Baltimore Kennel Club have abandoned the idea of giving field trials this fall. The club lost so heavily by their bench show that they hesitate to incur the expense, fearing that the entries will not be sufficient to reimburse them. We think this is a great mistake, and we hope yet to prevail on the club to hold their trials. Receiving the intelligence at so late an hour we shall postpone until next week further remarks on the subject.

THE MAGAZINE OF ART.—Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin have commenced the publication of "The Magazine of Art," a journal which, as its name indicates, is devoted to art. The third number is out and is an improvement even on the previous numbers. The treasures of the Paris Exposition will contribute largely to its pages. It is published monthly at \$3 a year; single copies twenty-five cents, to be obtained of Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, 596 Broadway, New York.

THE LAST CALL.—We have mailed all the bills due us from subscribers. It cost us only over \$190 to do it. On August 1 we commence to strike from our list all those who have not paid up. As this issue goes into the mail July 31, we cannot apply the pruning knife to this issue. All whose subscriptions are not paid before the next issue will understand why they don't receive their paper. Henceforth, cash in advance or no paper.

THE TIGHT SHELL.—The two magnificent sportsmen's pictures, The Tight Shell and Trying For a Double, are meeting the large sale we predicted for them. Every sportsman should have them.

Game and Shooting.

Sportsmen's Fixtures for 1878.

Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association, Nashville, Dec. 2.
Wisconsin State Sportsmen's Association.
Massachusetts State Sportsmen's Association—at call of president.
Missouri State Sportsmen's Association.

Spring Shooting.

BY RECAPPER.

I was very glad, Mr. Editor, to see the powerful and able editorial published in your columns some weeks since, urging that all Spring shooting be abolished. I wish that more men thought as you do on this subject, and although I fear that the miserable and suicidal practice of shooting game at a season when it is just preparing to obey the Divine command, "Increase and multiply," will never be entirely suppressed, it is at least worth the while to keep the subject agitated. To my mind there is no manner of doubt but that Spring shooting is one of the most potent agents working for the diminution of game. To it alone can we look as the cause of so many of our varieties of game—that formerly used to breed and reside throughout the greater part of each year among us—now passing to remote regions in order that they may propagate their species in comparative safety.

I know that the rapid decrease in the number of our various game birds, both land and water fowl, is by many ascribed to the rapid filling up of the country, by the increase of the population, and the clearing away of forests and draining of swamps and marshes. Though this may, and no doubt does, have some effect, it does so only to a very limited extent. If game was only killed in the proper season, and then only by the gun, and in a legitimate and sportsmanlike way, the mere clearing up of certain parts of the country would not much matter. As a proof of this assertion, I have only to point to the well-known fact that our most familiar kinds of game, as the quail, the woodcock, the snipe, and, to a certain extent, the prairie grouse, thrive best, when not too much persecuted, in the immediate vicinity of cultivated lands. The quail especially, when properly protected seems to be both willing and able to adapt himself readily to and even to court the neighborhood of his most deadly enemy—man. As by common consent, both he and the grouse family are exempt from danger from the gun, except during the Autumn months, their case needs no further consideration here, but such, unfortunately, is not the case with the snipe, the woodcock or the different varieties of ducks, geese or the large class of birds known as bay snipe. True, these last are by many good sportsmen not considered as true game, but as the killing of them affords sport to many a beginner in the art of shooting, and as they are freely purchased by many of the non-shooting public as an article of food, and moreover as they are, or would be if let alone in the mating and breeding season, with us nearly the entire year, affording sport to many whose time or means does not permit them to go in pursuit of upland game, they should, with the true game, be equally protected. In this land of almost "communitistic liberty," where every ragged loafer and every cockney

sportsman claims a right to shoot, trap, net or snood game wherever he may meet it, it is really a wonder that within a hundred miles of any large city a single head of game is to be found. Many a nesting woodcock is shot by the city and village loafers when they are looking for Spring snipe. Many a dapper cockney sportsman bags his first young ruffed grouse while ostensibly in search of Summer woodcock.

That in the older states game is to be found at all under all these adverse circumstances, is to me proof positive of two things seldom taken into account. The first is, that the clearing up of the country has little or nothing to do with driving off the game, as if that were the case all would disappear, and not a part remain. The second thing proved is that if we are still able, after all the persecution they have to put up with, to find a few birds in the season, it goes to show clearly how well able they have been to withstand the attempts at their total extinction, and therefore that they would still be plenty on their old grounds had they been protected in the past. If all the game that has been killed during the last sixty years in this country, had been killed only during the Autumn months, and when on the wing, and none had been killed during Spring or Summer, or by snaring, netting, trapping, or by shooting when bunched together on the ground, game would be nearly, if not quite, as plenty now as then. If all who kill game in these United States would kill it from henceforth only in Autumn, and only as the true sportsman desires to kill his game, viz.: on the wing, I am firmly convinced that within the next thirty years, or perhaps even less time, we should live to see something like the old times re-tored. I fear, however, that this will never be. Rarely do we meet the old and true style sportsman who shoots for the sport and for that alone. Nowadays sportsmen seem to be possessed with the idea that the great point to be attained is for each and all to kill all the game they see, whether they can usefully dispose of it afterward or not.

They cumber themselves with a small cannon, with a bore like unto the old-time blunderbuss. They load their belts and pockets with immense quantities of ammunition, and beginning with the new year, continue till its end, slaughtering the mating, breeding or half-grown game so long as a head of it is to be found, and call it sport, and themselves (Heaven save the mark!) sportsmen (!). This is not sportsmanship, but downright vandalism and butchery. Well indeed may the few old-time sportsmen left among us deplore this state of things, and wonder how men can so prostitute the energies of themselves, their good dogs and guns to the calling of the market shooter, and yet think it sport, and call themselves sportsmen. Is there no remedy for this thing? Must all our game be swept away by the very men who ought to know, and do know, better than to persist in shooting throughout the entire year? Must this country—the grandest game preserve in the world—have its hills and valleys, its fields, its streams and shores, its meadows and prairies, made tenantless and silent for want of a little forethought, a little self-denial, and a fair amount of co-operation among those calling themselves sportsmen? Brothers, look to it. With you is the fault, both of the past and the present, and with you is the power to reform the evil. Each of you by example and by precept can do much singly, but combined in one grand brotherhood you can do more. You will find many a wolf in sheep's clothing trying to come among you, but to all such give short shrift. I have made my appeal to you, and the end is worth trying for; so abolish all Spring and Summer shooting.

Lynx on the Tramp.

WADENA, WADENA CO., MINN.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—If there is one thing I love to do more than another in life, it is when I get a good thing. I want to have it with some one who can appreciate it. Now, I have struck a sportsman's paradise, and I hasten to let my brother sportsmen know how to enter the eld and enjoy the benefits along with this "wild animal." Having become thoroughly disgusted with Illinois and attempting to protect a few chicks, Bob Whites and *mimous*, myself and son pulled up stakes, took passage on the City of Duluth for Duluth, which we reached on the 28th ult., after a delightful voyage of six days, not including one day delay at Manitowoc, and one at Ashland, where we took on board about three hundred ladies and gentlemen of the Wisconsin Editorial Association, for an excursion to the Apostles Isles. They are worth seeing—that is the islands, not the apostles; but we made allowances for them, for Saint Lou and his folks did not expect us. They reminded me of the difference between a breech and muzzle-loader; it is only in the breech. Well to my paradise. Having started out to find game, we donned our Holabirds, packed our tent, and putting in a good supply of pressed corned beef, ham and hard tack, we struck for the land of promise along the N. P. R. R. To attempt to give an account of the dallies of the St. Louis would be an utter impossibility. It would take a *longer fellow* than your humble servant; a Californian may descend on Yosemite, the German on his sweet Blugen on the Rhine, and Johnny Bull on his "Cowes," but the dales of St. Louis are simply "Excelsior." I am sure sportsmen will pardon me for lingering on this delightful spot, for, though we tramped eighty miles to Brainerd through a God-forsaken country for farmers, we felt well paid by the first twenty-five miles on the St. Louis banks. Deer crossed our path daily in twos and threes; grouse ran before us unmolested, for what man could slay them when a drove of little beauties pee-pee in their trail. Ye gods! what a sight! and the lakes with the millions of acres of wild rice, where millions of ducks and geese will fatten in the Fall! Having formed the acquaintance of that lover of a good dog and gun, "Ingomar," and brother Hicks, I was shown around amongst the "dorgs." Sleaford pups, Ranger's and "mongrel wuzzels" abound. I have not the least doubt that some of them can fill the bill in the field to satisfy any sportsman—especially Ingomar's cocker. I can back him to toss a cracker from his nose further than any dog (and not catch it); but then, you know, he has not much time to teach him. Outward to Wadena, under Ingomar's directions, and to Leaf Lake, 14 miles west, by C. J. Stewart's, from there—and behold the paradise. Only one government section left in forty miles front of water—215 acres did I gobble; white oak timber, a prairie; white fish, pike, pickerel, black and spotted bass, sunfish two to three pounds in weight. Deer, none of your see-one-in-a-month kind! ruffed and pintail grouse, pigeons and hares, which my son thinks can be utilized to plow corn with. Here will I hold. Woodcocks I forgot; they are slapsly innumerable; folks here only shoot what they can eat, so all game is plenty—no regard for time or season. Game is counted as food for "us settlers;" so mote it be. Sportsmen coming here to shoot and destroy game, for pastime, would fare badly. Now, I am getting settled in my log cabin; perhaps if you don't think my scrawl too long, some would like to know what it costs to get through as we did, so I will give items from Chicago:

Two deck passages to Duluth	\$12.00
Pressed corned beef (coffee on board)	4.00
Grub en route to lakes	2.00
Filling on land (6 months to prove)	3.50
Canvas (12 yards)	2.00
Muesquito bar	50
Blanket	1.50
Rubber blanket	1.00
Total	\$26.50

We are now earning \$2 a day, building, and have time to hunt in evenings and fies. One shot and one bite supplies the pot—no little fish here. Plenty of room for good fellows and workers; lots of good lands on R. R.; soil can't be beat. Crops superb; everything lovely and the goose—hasn't come. **LYNX.**

The Wisconsin State Sportsmen's Association.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I desire through your columns to propound this question to the sportsmen of the "Badger State," i. e.: Is the Wisconsin State Sportsmen's Association dead or merely sleeping? If only a case of suspended animation it behooves the sportsmen of our state, individually and collectively, to galvanize the body into life again, as it is undeniably an organization of great benefit, rightly directed.

During the Summer of 1874, the writer hereof prepared a call for a State Sportsmen's Association for the protection of fish and game, naming Portage City as the place, and August 18th as the time, for holding a convention of sportsmen to organize such an association. This call, as may be remembered by the readers of the CHICAGO FIELD, was signed by many leading sportsmen of Wisconsin, and duly published in the (then) FIELD AND STREAM, the editor generously co-operating to bring about this consummation devoutly to be wished. At the time appointed a few enthusiastic sportsmen convened at Court House Hall, Portage—the attendance being small, owing to the fact that the shooting season had just opened—and then and there an organization was formed under the name of the Wisconsin State Sportsmen's Association for the protection of fish and game. After election of officers and business of minor importance the meeting adjourned. Madison was named as the place for holding the next meeting; the time, Feb. 2, 1875. Here, too, the attendance was not so large as it might otherwise have been, a heavy snow storm blocking many roads and preventing many from attending—the writer among the number. However, a goodly number of sportsmen assembled, representing the principal sporting clubs in the Badger State, and a very valuable session was the result. Everything seemed favorable to an ultimate success, and the formation of an association at once influential and potent to create new life and infuse a stimulus to the sportsmen and sportsmanship of our state, which is, beyond a doubt, one of the finest sporting regions, even yet, in all America. But alas! the efforts of the few could not maintain the "prestige and power" of an organization designed to represent the entire state, and it was suffered to decline, until at the present moment, it is problematical whether the Wisconsin State Sportsmen's Association exists in fact, or only in name. If it be possible, as I think and confidently hope it may be, to again revive this organization, it is the duty of all sportsmen throughout the state to combine in an effort to that end. Let a time and place of meeting be set, and "heralded abroad" through the columns of the CHICAGO FIELD—the earnest supporter of western organizations, and let each sporting club, each individual lover of the gun and rod, who has a care for the preservation of our game and fish, be at the rendezvous, eager and determined to uphold the "prestige of the order" in Wisconsin, and elevate the sport and sportsmanship of our state to its proper standard. I doubt not a large gathering could be had next Autumn or Winter, and I pry'thee fellow sportsmen—followers of Walton and of Nimrod, and disciples of the grand Foresterian school—let not this year pass without an attempt, which must surely result in success, to reanimate the declining bod—the Wisconsin State Sportsmen's Association. Never was a more opportune occasion—never was greater need of such an effort, than now. Start the project with zeal and determination, gentle knights of the gun and the rod, and be sure, ever, of a staunch supporter in this journal—methinks I can safely speak in its behalf, as well as in thy fellow-sportsman and co-laborer. **WILL WILDWOOD.**

POT HUNTERS FINED.—Corning, Iowa.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—On the 23d inst. A. B. Turner, the wealthiest citizen in our town, accompanied by A. M. Beymer, merchant, and by the pastor of one of our leading churches, made a trip into the country after prairie chickens, and succeeded in killing some. Yesterday information was filed against them, and Mr. Turner paid fine and costs amounting to \$31 in his case; Mr. Ballard plead guilty and escaped for \$17.85. Mr. Beymer was absent from the city, but will be called upon immediately upon his return. This is the first violation of the new game law I have heard of, and the punishment was speedy and severe. Mr. Turner in previous years has been in the habit of paying no attention to the game law, but he finds now that we have a law that can be enforced. The informer in each case received five dollars, and all the boys in the county are on the lookout for violators of the law. But few birds will be killed here before September 1. **DRACO.**

["Draco" and the sportsmen of Corning deserve more credit than we can find words to express at the prompt manner in which they prosecuted the violators of the law. It is the rich pot-hunters we like to see, above all others, brought up with a short turn. Mr. Turner has learned that his money is of little avail, and instead of setting such a bad example it was incumbent on him to assist in enforcing the law. And Mr. Ballard, a pastor of a church, a violator of the game law! And yet these men doubtless thought themselves sportsmen. Alas! that the word should be so deenerated. It is to be hoped that the prompt punishment their violation of the law has met with may give them some idea of the difference between a sportsman and a pot-hunter, and may cause them to reform.—ED.]

KENTUCKY NOTES.—Trenton, Todd Co., Ky.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Recalling with very great pleasure the visit of Messrs. C. B. Whitford and L. H. Smith to my house last Fall, I drop a line to your excellent paper to give them and other sportsmen an inkling of the prospects for sport in this part of the world the coming season.

Birds are plentiful, healthy, and well grown, flying all about, with indications of an abundant supply more than promising.

We are situated on the St. L. & S. E. R. W., fifty miles from Nashville, with good hunting grounds on either side of the road everywhere.

W. C. Garth, Esq., one of our liveliest farmers and most successful stock men, having reserved his place, Oak Hill Stock Farm, for H. C. Pritchett and friends, to be used for preparing dogs for the coming Nashville field trials; we anticipate more than the usual amount of sport this Fall. This, with the interest I am endeavoring to excite amongst the boys in your paper will, I trust, induce some of our leading spirits to organize a club, and as we have a host of jolly, good lovers of true sport all over this country, all we need is a start in the right direction. I hope before the sporting season fairly sets in to send you a goodly list of subscribers. Let all the good fellows know that our hearts and houses are always open to them in season or out of season. **MAJE.**

MISSISSIPPI NOTES.—Paulding, Miss.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—At this dull season of the year every one is so overcome with heat that hunting and fishing are buried beneath the thoughts of keeping cool. We have plenty of small game here, such as deer, turkeys, squirrels, quails, etc. In the Winter ducks are abundant and sport fine. Our game law covers everything from 15th

of March to 15th of September, and the breech-loaders and muzzle-loaders, are, no doubt, enjoying their respite, for they are kept very busy during the shooting season. Fishing is very good, and streams are very well stocked with bass, perch and bream among game fish; and beside, we have plenty of catfish, buffalo, drum, etc. We also have eels; the New Yorkers would call them game, I presume, but with us they are simply eels. I omitted in mentioning game, wild-cats, that do the duty, as far as they can of Reynard; having no foxes to chase, we make up for the loss by chasing the cat. And right royal sport it is until he trees, and then all excitement of the chase ceases and the rifle is brought into use and he is soon across the horn of a saddle.

There are very few really good dogs in this portion of the state; only a few pointers, poorly broken and trained worse. Occasionally we find a setter, but no better than the pointer, in fact, not so good, owing to thick covers of bamboo in which birds take refuge, and a setter works hard and sometimes can do nothing. As regards deer dogs we have some very good ones, being very well trained, and of cross-breed between bound and cur, making them tenacious and enduring.

GUTHRIE NOTES.—Guthrie, Ill.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—There was a meeting held in Gibson City (near here) on Saturday, July 20 for the purpose of organizing a gun club, to be known as the Gibson City Gun Club, at which the following officers were then elected: President, B. Holmes; vice-president, Hon. I. H. Collier; secretary, Frank Buckman; treasurer, John Pantagrass. The organization of the club is for the protection of game and the better enforcement of the game laws. There are several very good shots in the club, but the majority are new beginners. It is their intention to join the State Association at its next meeting. I hope the club will see that our game is protected during the close season. Our prairies are literally covered with large beves of young chickens, and if they can have the protection they should have we will have good shooting and plenty of birds left over. There have been a few young birds killed already. Your correspondent found a man that had shot two about July 10th, but as he killed them on his own premises (an unjust law) the law could not convict him (as he says I am monarch of all I survey.) If any more birds are killed it will be investigated and the parties fined. Just think a sportsman walking out with a 10-gauge choke-bored gun and smothering young prairie chickens scarcely able to fly.

Mr. Geo. F. Card has associated himself with a gentleman in Cincinnati for the purpose of manufacturing his shell loader, which will be on the market in a few days. An advertisement will appear in the *CHICAGO FIELD* as soon as a sufficient number can be made to supply the demand. They are undoubtedly the loader.

THE IMPEYAN PHEASANT.—Among the *Phasianidae* the Impeyan pheasant is one of the noblest species. He lives among the mountain heights of the Himalayas, scorned the low lands, where he has never been known to descend. Of the color of this gorgeous child of the forest it is difficult to give an idea. Bronze green, iridescent gold, and purple, radiant as if seen through a golden haze, compose its princely costume. On its head it wears a tuft of glistening green spirals, broad at the top, each one delicate and airy as might be a fairy's parasol. During the winter months the snow and cold drive these birds to congregate in flocks in the most secluded forest nooks of the mountains. Here the hunter may surprise them, and feast his eyes, if indeed, he have an eye for beauty, on their wondrous and glistening plumage. At the approach of spring they scatter and ascend to the higher lands, where thousands of feet above the sea, they pass the warm months in undisturbed seclusion.

The monauls are easily kept in cages, and unless subjected to a heated atmosphere, they take confinement easily. The first living specimens were brought to England by Lady Impey, hence the English name of the bird. It is necessary to provide the cage with a corner of retreat, for there are seasons when this shy, sullen creature would apparently prefer death to the gaze of man.—*Helen S. Conant, in Harper's Magazine for August.*

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN CORRECTS SOME ERRORS.—San Francisco, Cal.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Permit me to correct a couple of errors the printer made in my communication, "Quail Shooting in California," for Maria county read Marin county, also "every one was killed to a point and I think we lost but four or five altogether, that fell," not "few" as paper has it. I beg to state in connection with my article on quail shooting that the birds promise to be unusually abundant this season. Our past winter was a very wet one, consequently the cover is higher than in ordinary years, affording ample protection to the quail at breeding time, and the broods are very numerous, varying from fifteen to twenty-five birds each. When out deer shooting the 1st of July I saw hundreds, if not thousands, of young quail from the size of a walnut to half grown. I think most of the quail will have two broods this year, everything being so favorable for them. Would be delighted to meet Mr. Van Dyke during our shooting season and would endeavor to give him some of the sport I have enjoyed in this portion of California.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN.

SPRINGFIELD NOTES.—Springfield, O.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Prospects for shooting never better; a good many grouse (ruffed) and quails by the million, with a "No hunting allowed on these premises," nailed to every fence, stake, tree and bush. Farmers even erect posts throughout their fields to indelibly stamp the pleasant sensation on the minds of the "bloodthirsty" sportsmen, and it is almost sure death for either blue or native to venture on their sacred soil. Some good bags of woodcock made here the past week by Messrs. Van Ostrand, Clark, Schuchman, Hill, La Rue, Strong and others, the palm being carried off by the three gentlemen first named, twenty-six in a few hours' shooting.

BEEL.

THE NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Wilkesbarre, Pa.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Pursuant to adjournment, the next meeting of the National Sportsmen's Association will be held in the rooms of the Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club, northeast corner Thirteenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, at 12 m. of Tuesday, 17th September next, and I now call upon all state associations and others who are interested in protection of game and fish to send representatives to this meeting.

B. F. DORRANCE, Sec'y pro tem.

THE ROD AND GUN CLUB, SYCAMORE.—Sycamore, Ill.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—The Rod and Gun Club of this place (an organization of about fifty members), have elected the following officers: President, W. W. Marsh; Secretary, Jno B. Whalen; Treasurer, C. F. Martin. The club have purchased grounds at Fox Lake adjoining the grounds of the Chicago Club, and commence building their house in a few days. The club is composed of our b at citizens, and they intend to build a fine club house.

MRS. JENKS

DETROIT NOTES.—Detroit, Mich.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—There have been several small bags of woodcocks made this season so far. The largest I have heard of is seventeen. The

weather has been so hot the boys don't like to go out. Now that it is getting a little cooler we may look for some fine bags. Report comes to us from the St. Clair Flats that there are any quantity of young ducks of all kinds. We are looking to a big time on September first, which is our open season.

HUBERT.

Trap Shooting.

Clyde, N. Y., Tournament.

CLYDE, N. Y.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—The following is score of shoot held here on July 18 and 19, under the auspices of the Wayne Co. Sportsmen's Club. The birds were furnished by Messrs. Barker & Williams. Mr. Williams handled the birds, and a finer lot of flyers we have never seen. The attendance was small owing to the hot weather. All the matches were shot under the rules of the N. Y. State Association. S. D. Street, referee; scorer, J. H. Ely.

Entrance \$2; purse \$20; \$10 to first, \$5 to second, \$4 to third; 5 single rises each. Open to all who never shot over a trap for a prize.

Jasper Skutt	10111-4	J. Sager	11111-5
Frank Drury	00101-2	Tom Duffy	11111-5
Add Smith	10111-4	A. E. Casey	01111-4
G. C. Luther	11111-5	H. B. Stevens	10001-2
Wm. Foley	10010-2	J. M. Carry	10111-4

Ties on 5 at 26 yards. 011-2 Duffy. 101-2
Sager 100-1

Ties on 2 at 31 yards. 001-1 Duffy. 010-1
Second tie at 31 yards. 000-0 Duffy. 01w-1

Duffy 1st money. 01w-1
Ties on 4 at 26 yards. 0w Casey. 111-3
Skutt 10w Curry. 10w

Smith 10w
Casey 2d money. 111-3 Stevens. 010-1
Drury 111-3
Foley 111-3

Ties on 2 at 26 yards. 011-2 Foley. 101-2
Foley 111-3
Ties on 3 at 31 yards. 011-2 Foley. 001-1

Drury 011-2
Second tie. 011-2 Foley. 001-1
Drury 3d money. 011-2

SAME DAY.—Entrance \$3; purse \$48; \$24 to first, \$14.40 to second, \$9.60 to third; 10 single rises each. Open to all who have never won a prize at a New York State convention.

Wm. Fage	11100-1111-8	C. Chamberlain	11011-10111-8
D. M. Lefever	11011-1111-9	J. Skutt	11000-1111-7
A. E. Casey	10001-10101-5	C. G. Elliott	10111-10011-7
S. Damewood	11111-10101-8	E. H. Mann	11111-10110-9
J. M. Streeter	01010-10100-4	G. C. Luther	01110-01110-6
J. M. Burghdurf	11110-10111-8	W. M. Miller	11111-10111-9
R. B. Strong	11010-11101-7	C. Parker	10111-10111-8
John Hill	10001-01010-4	H. B. Stevens	00111-00110-5

Ties on 9 at 26 yards. 10w Miller. 11111-5
Mann 11111-5

Mann and Miller divided 1st money. 11111-5
Ties on 8 at 26 yards. 00w Chamberlain. 11011-4
Fage 01110-3 Parker. 11110-4

Damewood 01110-3
Burghdurf 010w
Chamberlain and Parker divided 2d money. 010w
Ties on 7 at 26 yards. 01011-3 Elliott. 01111-4

Strong 01011-3
Skutt 00w
Elliott 3d money. 01111-4

SAME DAY.—Entrance \$3; purse \$42; \$21 to first, \$12.60 to second, \$8.40 to third; 10 single rises; open to all.

A. F. Compton	11111-10111-9	L. A. Dayton	10111-11111-9
D. M. Lefever	01111-10101-8	W. M. Miller	11111-11111-10
John York	01110-10110-6	C. Chamberlain	11111-11111-10
S. Damewood	11111-11111-10	R. B. Strong	11101-10111-8
Ed. Hudson	11111-11111-10	Wm. Fage	11101-11100-7
E. H. Mann	11111-11111-10	C. G. Elliott	11111-10111-9
G. C. Luther	10111-11111-9	C. Parker	01110-10w

Ties on 10 at 26 yards. 11111-5 Miller. 11111-5
Damewood 11111-5
Hudson 11111-5
Mann 11111-5

Ties on 5 at 31 yards. 0w Mann. 0w
Damewood 0w
Hudson 11111-5
Hudson and Miller divided 1st money. 11111-5

Ties on 9 at 26 yards. 11111-5
Compton 1110w Dayton. 1110w
Luther 11111-5 Elliott. 10w

Luther 2d money; Lefever and Strong divided 3d money. 10w
Ties on 8 at 26 yards. 11111-5
Damewood 11111-5
Hudson 11111-5

Ties on 5 at 31 yards. 0w Mann. 0w
Damewood 0w
Hudson 11111-5
Hudson and Miller divided 1st money. 11111-5

Ties on 9 at 26 yards. 11111-5
Compton 1110w Dayton. 1110w
Luther 11111-5 Elliott. 10w

Luther 2d money; Lefever and Strong divided 3d money. 10w
Ties on 8 at 26 yards. 11111-5
Damewood 11111-5
Hudson 11111-5

Ties on 5 at 31 yards. 0w Mann. 0w
Damewood 0w
Hudson 11111-5
Hudson and Miller divided 1st money. 11111-5

Ties on 9 at 26 yards. 11111-5
Compton 1110w Dayton. 1110w
Luther 11111-5 Elliott. 10w

Luther 2d money; Lefever and Strong divided 3d money. 10w
Ties on 8 at 26 yards. 11111-5
Damewood 11111-5
Hudson 11111-5

Ties on 5 at 31 yards. 0w Mann. 0w
Damewood 0w
Hudson 11111-5
Hudson and Miller divided 1st money. 11111-5

Ties on 9 at 26 yards. 11111-5
Compton 1110w Dayton. 1110w
Luther 11111-5 Elliott. 10w

Luther 2d money; Lefever and Strong divided 3d money. 10w
Ties on 8 at 26 yards. 11111-5
Damewood 11111-5
Hudson 11111-5

Ties on 5 at 31 yards. 0w Mann. 0w
Damewood 0w
Hudson 11111-5
Hudson and Miller divided 1st money. 11111-5

Ties on 9 at 26 yards. 11111-5
Compton 1110w Dayton. 1110w
Luther 11111-5 Elliott. 10w

Luther 2d money; Lefever and Strong divided 3d money. 10w
Ties on 8 at 26 yards. 11111-5
Damewood 11111-5
Hudson 11111-5

Ties on 5 at 31 yards. 0w Mann. 0w
Damewood 0w
Hudson 11111-5
Hudson and Miller divided 1st money. 11111-5

Ties on 9 at 26 yards. 11111-5
Compton 1110w Dayton. 1110w
Luther 11111-5 Elliott. 10w

Luther 2d money; Lefever and Strong divided 3d money. 10w
Ties on 8 at 26 yards. 11111-5
Damewood 11111-5
Hudson 11111-5

Ties on 5 at 31 yards. 0w Mann. 0w
Damewood 0w
Hudson 11111-5
Hudson and Miller divided 1st money. 11111-5

Ties on 9 at 26 yards. 11111-5
Compton 1110w Dayton. 1110w
Luther 11111-5 Elliott. 10w

SAME DAY.—Entrance \$3; purse \$18; \$9 to first, \$5.40 to second, \$3.60 to third; 5 single rises.

Sheradin	11111-5	Elliott	10111-4
Damewood	11110-4	Williams	11111-5
Miller	11101-4	Lefever	11111-5
Helmer	10011-3	Dayton	01011-3
Ridley	11110-4		

Ties on 5 at 26 yards. 111-3 Lefever. 111-3
Williams 111-3

Ties on 3 at 31 yards. 0w Lefever. 111-3
Williams 111-3
Williams and Lefever divided first money. 111-3

Ties on 4 at 26 yards. 111-2 Ridley. 111-3
Damewood 111-2
Miller 111-2
Elliott 0w

31 yards, miss and out. 1 | Ridley. 0
Damewood second money. 1 | Ridley. 0
Ties on 3 at 26 yards. 110-2 | Dayton. 101-2

Helmer 110-2
81 yards miss and out. 1- | Dayton. 0
Helmer third money. 1- | Dayton. 0

Entrance \$3; Purse \$18; \$9 to first, \$5.40 to second, \$3.60 to third.

Miller	11111-5	Elliott	10110-3
Sheradin	01111-4	Geo. Stacey	11101-4
Damewood	01111-4	Ridley	11010-3
Lefever	11111-4	Dayton	11111-5
Williams	10110-3		

Miller and Dayton divided first. 11111-5
Ties on 4 at 26 yards. 111-3 Lefever. 111-3
Sheradin 111-3
Damewood 111-3
Stacy 0w

Ties on 3 at 31 yards. 101-2 Lefever. 101-2
Sheradin 101-2
Damewood 100-1
Ties on 2 at 31 yards, miss and out. 100-1

Sheradin 1110-3 | Lefever. 1111-4
Lefever second money. 1111-4
Ties on 3 at 26 yards. 110-2 Ridley. 101-2

Williams 110-2
Elliott 110-2
Ties on 2 at 31 yards, miss and out. 110-2
Williams 10-1 | Ridley. 11-2

Elliott 10-1
Ridley third money. 10-1

Match Shot at Spring Hill, Tennessee,

On June 23, between Capt. M. C. Campbell and J. H. Dew. Glass balls; Bogardus traps and rules.

First match 50 glass balls, 18 yards rise. 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
Campbell 11011-39.
Dew 11111-50.

Second match, 20 glass balls, same. 10101 11110 11011 11111-16
Campbell 11111 11110 11111 11111-17
Dew 11111-50.

*Struck but not broken.
First regular shoot of Maury County sportsmen, July 4, at glass balls; Bogardus traps and rules.

First match, 20 glass balls. 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
C. L. Gordon 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
M. C. Campbell 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
T. E. Gordon 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
W. N. Hughes 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
J. T. L. Cochran 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
Wiley Harris 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
R. M. Frierson 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
J. H. Dew 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
T. L. Porter 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
G. C. Milner 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111

Second match, 10 glass balls, same rules. Team shoot. 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
Wiley Harris, Cap'n 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
M. C. Campbell 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
C. L. Gordon 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
T. L. Porter 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111

Total 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
Total 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111

Third match, 5 double rises, same rules. 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
Wiley Harris 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
M. C. Campbell 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
C. L. Gordon 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111
T. L. Porter 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111

*Struck but not broken.
The balls were a very thick, rough lot, which accounts for the great number struck but not broken.

ROGERS PARK, ILL.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Sometime since a few gentlemen fond of field sports partially organized a shooting club at this suburb, and have had at various times brief practices at glass balls. The club has not yet been christened but I think if it does not die a natural death, will probably be called the "Chicago Field Club." Desirous of keeping up an interest in shooting and knowing that nearly everybody in the Park had determined to celebrate the fourth at home, they announced well beforehand a shooting tournament for that day, offering various suitable but inexpensive prizes, among which were early subscriptions to the *CHICAGO FIELD*, a hunting coat, Bogardus' book, revolver, etc.

For some reason, however, the shooters did not enter for the prizes, probably because most of them are rather impecunious, and there were a good many other amusements going on to distract attention. We had some shooting though, at smooth glass balls, and as the scores were remarkably poor, it may be of interest to publish them, as showing a contrast to many good scores published.

SCORE OF FIRST SHOOT.

H. E. Rounds	10011 11101-7	E. G. Jackson	00000 10000-1
T. K. Elvey	11110 11011-8	A. Jackson	11010 10011-6
J. Keeler	01000 11001-4	W. H. Crawford	00001 00101-2
L. C. Keeler	01001 00011-4	J. Marshall	10101 11101-7
C. W. Dunwell	01000 00001-0	Ed. Sharpe	11101 10110-7
Chas. Holman	00000 00000-0		

Total, 47 out of 110 balls.
Total, 47 out of 110 balls.

We had a team shoot, 10 glass balls, concealed trap, losing side to pay for all balls broken, and for the ice cream for both sides.

SCORE.

H. E. Rounds, Capt.	11110 01011-7	T. K. Elvey, Capt.	10110 01111-7
A. Jackson	11111 10101-8	Ed. Sharpe	10000 11111-5
L. C. Keeler	10111 00000-4	Jas. Williams	00111 11110-7
C. H. Caperey	01110 01011-6	Jas. Keeler	00101 01011-5
W. H. Crawford	11000 10010-4	C. W. Dunwell	10100 00001-3

JANESVILLE, Wis.—Editor Chicago Field:—The sportsmen of this vicinity indulged in a little pigeon shoot the other day, the birds being furnished by Mr. G. Fisher. The judges were J. B. Doe, Jr., and Wm. Harris; referee, Richard Valentine. The following are the scores.

First shoot—Entrance \$5, birds out, 1st prize \$15, 2d prize \$10, 3d prize \$5, 4th \$4.40, 15 birds each, 21 yards.							
M. Sutherland.....	11111	11011	11111	14			
G. Pritchard.....	11111	11011	11111	15			
Littlejohn.....	01110	11011	01111	11			
W. M. Calvert.....	11111	11011	11111	12			
F. McClaire.....	10001	11111	11110	9			
F. Kyle.....	01011	11111	10110	11			
F. Stannard.....	11000	11101	01101	9			
G. Wise.....	11101	11111	11111	14			
J. Spencer.....	11101	11101	11111	13			
F. A. Turner.....	11111	11111	11111	15			
C. Valentine.....	11111	11111	01111	14			
Pritchard and Turner divided first prize, Sutherland, Valentine and Wise win second, Spencer third, Calvert fourth.							
Second shoot—10 birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary.							
M. Sutherland.....	11111	10100	7	Wm. Taylor.....	11110	11101	8
O. D. Rowe.....	11011	11111	9	Bentley.....	11111	01110	8
J. Littlejohn.....	11011	11111	9	G. D. Potter.....	01111	10110	7
W. H. Calvert.....	01114	11011	8	T. H. Kyle.....	11011	11011	8
F. A. Turner.....	01101	11101	7	F. McLean.....	01111	11100	7
C. Valentine.....	10111	10110	7	G. Pritchard.....	11101	11111	9
W. G. Wise.....	11110	11111	9	J. Spencer.....	10111	10101	7
Ties on 9, 5 birds each, 26 yards rise.							
Rowe.....	11111	5	Wise.....	10w			
Littlejohn.....	10w	5	Pritchard.....	01w			
Ties on 8, 5 birds each, 26 yards rise.							
Calvert.....	10111	4	Bentley.....	10w			
Taylor.....	00w	5	Kyle.....	100w			
Ties on 7, 5 birds each, 26 yards rise.							
Sutherland.....	11110	4	Potter.....	0w			
Turner.....	1110w	3	McLean.....	10w			
Valentine.....	0w	5	Spencer.....	11111	5		

DEXTER PARK, JAMAICA PLANK ROAD, L. I.—Pigeon Shooting.—The monthly handicap contest of the members of the Brooklyn Gun Club, 12 entries, 10 birds each, 80 yards boundary, 1 1/2 ounces shot, H and T traps. Ties decided at 3 birds. The club rules to govern.

Name	Yds.	Tot.	Name	Yds.	Tot.
Gildersleeve	23 1/2	10111 10111-8	Broadway	25	10110 01111-7
A. Eddy	27	11011 11111-8	Atkins	25	10110 01110-6
Williams	27	11010 11111-7	Winer	25	10001 01111-6
Race	23 1/2	11001 11111-7	Wynn	27	01110 11000-5
Woods	23 1/2	11111 10100-7	Blankley	25	11110 10000-5
Ellendorf	22	01111 11001-7	Munn	23 1/2	00010 10111-4

Ties on 8.

Gildersleeve	111-1	2	Eddy	110-2
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Second ties.

Gildersleeve	111-3	Eddy	10-0
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* Fell dead out of bounds.

Trial match, at 5 birds each, 25 yards rise, from four plunge traps, and six men on a side:

Williams	11111-1	6	Atkins (Capt.)	11111-5
Wynn	11111-1	6	Gildersleeve	11111-5
Broadway	11111-1	5	Race	01111-4
Woods	11111-1	5	Blankley	11011-4
Eddy (Capt.)	11111-1	4	Winer	10111-4
Ellendorf	01111-4		Munn	10100-1

Total.....28

* Fell dead out of bounds.

Second trial match at five birds each; ties decided miss and go out, and all other conditions the same as above:

Williams	11111-1	6	Atkins (Capt.)	11111-1	6
Wynn	11111-1	6	Eddy	11111-1	6
Gildersleeve (Capt.)	11101-1	5	Ellendorf	11101-1	5
Winer	11101-1	5	Race	11101-1	5
Blankley	11101-1	5	Woods	11110-0	4
Broadway	01101-1	4	Munn	01101-0	3

Total.....31

L. Reddin acted as referee.

Time of shooting two hours and a half.

MURFREESBORO TEAM.—Editor Chicago Field:—Match between Nashville and Murfreesboro teams; \$120 and gate fees; Paine's rules, 21 yards rise; 12 men to side, 30 balls each; A. B. Page, referee; H. O. Sehorn, scorer.

MURFREESBORO TEAM.

M. Nelson	11101	11111	11111	11011	11001	26
W. Chrilldrees	11111	11111	11110	11111	01111	28
D. Miller	11111	11111	11111	11111	11011	28
H. Chrilldrees	11001	11011	11110	11110	00000	15
J. Nelson	01111	01110	11101	01101	01111	23
A. Harding	11011	11111	11011	11111	11111	27
J. Arnold	11111	11111	11111	11111	01011	28
A. Peyton	10110	11110	11111	11111	11011	25
F. Arant	11111	11111	11100	11111	11011	25
S. Hager	10111	11111	01110	11111	11111	28
H. Smith	11101	11111	01101	01111	01111	21
B. Kimbro	11111	11111	11111	11101	00001	25

Total.....294

NASHVILLE TEAM.

O. J. Gilbert	11111	11111	11111	11110	11101	27
T. Maskey	11111	11111	11111	01101	11111	28
A. Meadows	01101	11111	11111	11011	11111	27
H. Brakman	11111	11111	11110	11111	11011	28
J. Turner	00101	11110	11101	11010	11011	30
F. R. Mitchell	11111	11101	11111	11111	11111	27
J. Oates	10111	11111	11111	11111	11111	27
L. Valentine	11111	11111	11111	11111	11010	27
J. F. Nicholson	11111	11111	11111	10110	10110	24
R. McKinney	11101	01101	10001	11010	00001	16
J. Carter	11111	11110	01110	01110	11101	21
W. R. Palston	11101	01011	11111	00111	00000	17

Total.....289

J. H. N.

BEDFORD, IOWA.—Editor Chicago Field:—Our bi-weekly tournament for the championship badge of Taylor Co.

SCORE.

G. B. Earl	11111	11011	11101	11111	18
M. Propat	11111	11111	11111	11101	17
A. T. Derrickson	11111	11111	11111	11111	19
F. E. Walker	11101	11111	11111	11111	19
Joe Bedrick	10111	01111	10w		
L. B. Bassett	01011	11111	11111	11110	17
J. R. Derrickson	11111	11110	01111	00111	16

Ties on 19.

Derrickson	11101-4	Walker	11111-5
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The balls were smooth and hard to break; most of those lost were marked by shot.

BEDFORD.

TIPTON, IA.—Editor Chicago Field:—Tipton club regular practice; 18 yards rise.

SCORE.

W. Dean	11111	11110	11	Geo. Shaffer	111100	100101	7
A. P. Fleming	11111	11111	12	B. Rowell	111001	000000	4
S. M. Murry	01111	11110	10	C. Lang	111011	100100	7
C. L. Longley	11000	10001	6	W. Peet	010011	111111	9
Wm. Bogley	10110	01001	7				

The shooting interests are looking up here.

TIPTON.

THAT PRIZE DOG SHOT FOR.—Peoria, Ill.—Editor Chicago Field:—The Peoria Shooting Club won a dog at the late State Tournament held at Quincy. The dog was donated by Jessie Sherwood of Edina, Mo., value \$50. On July 12 the Peoria Shooting Club had a match of club members for the dog.

Entrance, price of birds; purse, setter dog won by the Peoria Shooting Club at the State Tournament at Quincy; 10 single rises each; Peoria rules to govern; members handicapped.

Charles W. Greenleaf	23 1/2	yards	11011	00110	6
L. B. Martin	25	yards	10010	10111	6
Geo. W. Baker	20	yards	00001	10110	4
G. N. Hotchkiss	25	yards	11100	01100	4
V. M. Lincoln	23 1/2	yards	11111	11111	10
N. Shurtleff	22 1/2	yards	00011	11111	7
Geo. Bourdreaux	20	yards	01111	11110	8
C. A. Heiser	25	yards	01011	01101	6
Fred Kimble	32	yards	01111	11101	8
E. B. McClintock	27	yards	10111	10111	8
Wm. Meyers	22 1/2	yards	10111	00011	6
Aug. Keen	20	yards	10000	10110	4
James H. White	18	yards	00110	10000	3
J. G. White	20	yards	11100	01001	5
M. Kavanaugh	25	yards	10000	11111	6
Chas. F. Stock	30	yards	11111	11111	9
W. O. Clark	18	yards	00110	11111	7
A. F. Gable	18	yards	10010	00000	2
N. J. Louis	32 1/2	yards	01111	10010	6
John Hough	27	yards	10001	11000	4

The dog was awarded to V. M. Lincoln, President of the Illinois State Sportsman's Association, he having made the only score of ten straight birds. The club member holding the silver badge for poorest shot having resigned a short time ago, the badge was awarded to the poorest shot in this match, Adam F. Gable.

G. W. B.

MOBILE, ALA.—Editor Chicago Field:—I send enclosed score of first monthly medal contest. The shooting was, on the whole, rather poor and not so good as usual. We have an active, live club of 67 members, though it has only been in existence about three months. By resolution of the club I will send you a copy of each monthly score.

The shoot was at 18 yards rise, 30 balls.

Felder	11011	01011	11011	11011	15
W. B. Holt	10011	11111	11111	11011	16
Tunstall	11111	10110	11111	11111	17
Seales	01111	01100	11011	11111	15
Harwell	11101	01111	00101	01100	12
Mason	11101	00101	01000	11100	10
Sheffield	01001	10010	10101	00111	9
Davis	00010	01000	10010	00011	6
Alexander	10111	00110	01110	01111	13
Marrison	10000	11110	10011	00010	9
Goodall	00110	11111	11111	00101	14
Ladd	10010	10010	10000	11110	10
Carre	11011	11111	11110	01010	15
Guilmou	00100	00111	00011	11111	11
Bizzell	11110	10111	11011	11111	17
Alston	00000	10100	01011	01011	7
W. Sheffield	00001	10001	01110	00110	8
Holinger	00110	11110	10111	11010	13
Webster	00110	10100	00000	01111	7
Vass	11000	11111	01111	01111	15

Ties on 17.

Tunstall	11111	5	Bizzell	11011	4
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After this contest a pot was made up among the members of the club and shot for, which resulted in Mr. Tunstall winning the first money. Thus ended the first monthly contest of this club.

W. D. B.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—Editor Chicago Field:—Enclosed please find score of shoot held here recently.

money. Thus ended the first monthly contest of this club. W. D. D.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—Enclosed please find score of shoot held here recently.

No. 1.—Ten single rises, 21 yards rise; \$5 entry; \$15 to 1st, \$10 to 2d, \$5 to third.

J. Cobden	11111	11110	9	J. Terrey	11001	10111	7
T. Chase	11101	11111	9	Hanschild	00100	10110	4
Hanson	11111	00111	8	E. Cobden	10001	00110	4

Ties for first, three birds each.

Jno. Cobden	101-2	T. Chase	111-3
T. Chase 1st, Hanson 2d, Terrey 3d.			

No. 2.—Same as No. 1.

T. Chase	10111	10111	8	Hanson	11111	10011	8
J. Cobden	11110	10111	8	E. Cobden	11111	11110	9
J. Terrey	11011	10111	8	Hanschild	10111	11000	6

Ties for second, three birds each.

T. Chase	111-3	J. Terrey	10-1
J. Cobden	111-3	Hanson	10-1

Second tie.

T. Chase	001-1	J. Cobden	001-1
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Third tie.

T. Chase	011-2	J. Cobden	00-0
E. Cobden 1st, T. Chase 2d, Hanschild 3d.			

No. 3.—Entry same, but for want of birds, four birds each.

E. Cobden	1100-2	Hanschild	1011-8	
T. Chase	1011	3	J. Cobden	1111-4
Hanson	1111-4	J. Terrey	0010-1	

Ties for first, three birds.

Hanson	000-0	J. Cobden	100-1
J. Cobden 1st, T. Chase and Hanschild divide 2d, E. Cobden 3d.			

J. H. L.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.—Editor Chicago Field:—Sweepstake match; entrance \$5; purse \$35; 10 single rises each; Ohio rules to govern; purse divided into three prizes, 50, 30 and 20 per cent; Mr. John Beebe referee; M. Harkins scorer.

Belknap	01111	11011	8	Burns	11001	01010	5
Holston	11111	11111	10	Fritch	11101	11011	8
Thompson	11111	01001	7	Ball	00011	10101	6
Maber	00111	11111	8				

Holston wins first money.

Ties on 8 at 26 yards.

Belknap	101-2	Fritch	111-3
Maber	10w-1		

Fritch wins second and Thompson third money.

Conditions of second match same as first at 5 birds.

Belknap	11111	5	Burns	10111	4		
Maber	11010	3	Fritch	11111	5		
Thompson	00111	4					

Shooting off ties, Belknap won first money, Burns second and Maber third.

Third match, 10 birds each; entrance \$5.

Holston	01111	10111	8	Wedge	01110	01110	6
Belknap	11011	00100	5	Fritch	10111	11010	7
Burns	01111	11110	8	Thompson	0100		

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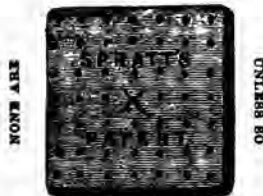


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Better DOGS and BITCHES, from 7 mos. to 3 yrs. old,
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For pedigrees in full and price, apply to

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Pedigree was bred in 1875 by Mr. Edward Laverack
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From France—Pedigree, litter, some choice ones.
France's sire and grand dam are dam and sire of San-
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Staunch—Fan, Stauchon won first prize in special, at
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A so other pointer and setter pups of all ages.

Biddle I, a six months old Irish water spaniel bitch
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than any pups now offered for sale. Carlie I (Dutchess
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For sale, four beautiful bitch pups, whelped June 14,
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One year old black and tan; has been successfully
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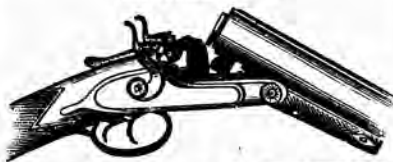
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The cut represents the model of the pistol, but in reduced size.

We wish again to call attention to a mode of disposing of counterfeit cast-iron rubbish in place of the Colt New Line Pistols. The matter has been called to our attention by well-meaning dealers, who have been imposed upon, and wish to have the means of detecting the imposture made known. The complainants say: "When we order the Colt New Line Pistols, there are sent to us pistols of the Colt's model, but they are not invoiced Colt's Pistols. How is the dealer to know they are a fraud?"

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In order to bring the Colt New Line within the reach of a larger number of consumers, it has been decided to reduce the prices. After December 10, Colt's Pistols will be sold by us, 22, 30, 32, 38, and 41 bore, at prices per following list. Notice thereupon on New Line.

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Calibre.	Name.	Price.	Nick.	Ivery
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.22	Little Colt.....	5.00	35	1.00
.30	Pony Colt.....	6.75	35	1.00
.32	Ladies' Colt.....	6.75	35	1.25
.38	Pet Colt.....	8.00	35	1.25
.41	Big Colt.....	8.50	35	1.25
.45	Peacemaker (Ar'y) 16.50	1.00	3.00	
.44	Cartridge (Army) 12.00	1.00	3.00	
.44	Old Line (Army) 7.50	1.00	3.00	
.38	Old Line (Navy) 5.00	1.00	3.00	
.41	Cartridge, House... 6.50	40		
.38	Lightning, D. A. 18.00	65	2.75	
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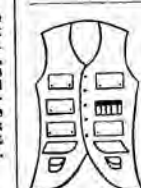
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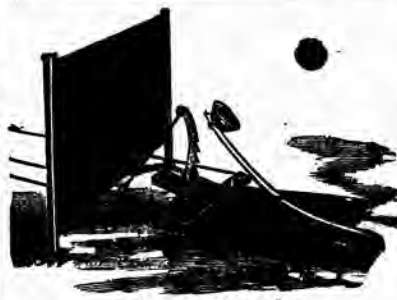
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